

TEXTILE BULLETIN

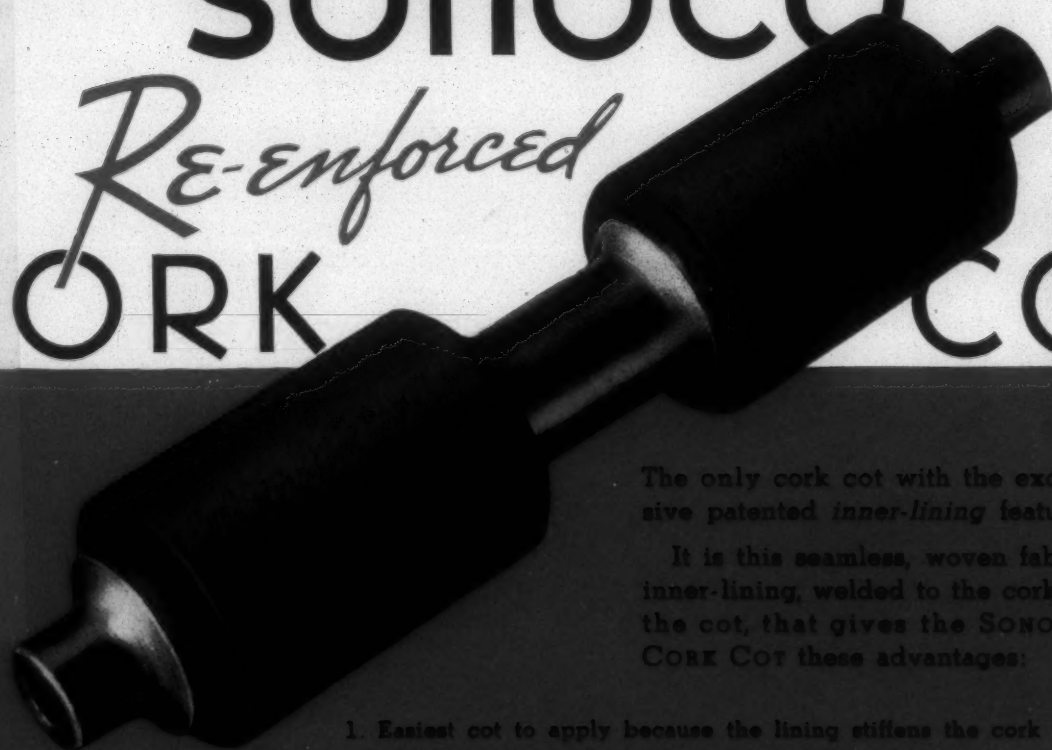
OL. 66

MAY 1, 1944

NO. 5

sonoco *Re-enforced* CORK COT

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It is this seamless, woven fabric inner-lining, welded to the cork of the cot, that gives the SONOCO CORK COT these advantages:

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The Second Anniversary of

RCK A SMOOTH, GLOSSY, BLACK, RUST-RESISTING FINISH FOR FLYERS

IN MAY, 1942, WE INTRODUCED RCK TO THE TEXTILE MILLS

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Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.
Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.
Callaway Mills, Hillside Plant, LaGrange, Ga.
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Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.
Carolina Mills, Maiden, N. C.
Carolina Mills, Newton, N. C.
Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
Celanese Lanese Corp., Burlington, N. C.
Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.
Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
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Crescent Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.
Esther Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.
Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
Franklin Process Spinning Mill, Inc., Fingerville, S. C.
Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.
Graniteville Co., Graniteville, S. C.
Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
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Jefferson Mills, Crawford, Ga.
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Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.
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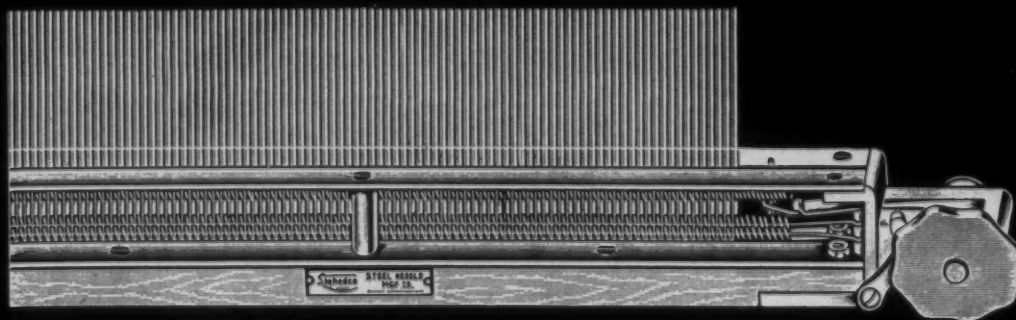
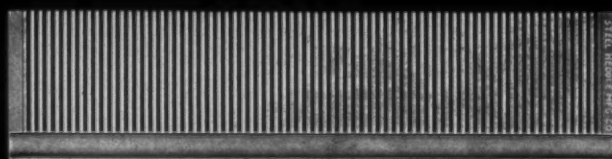
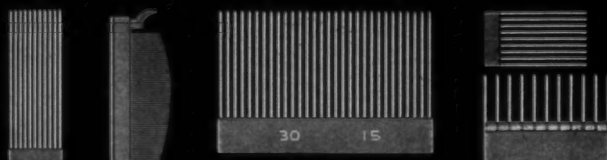
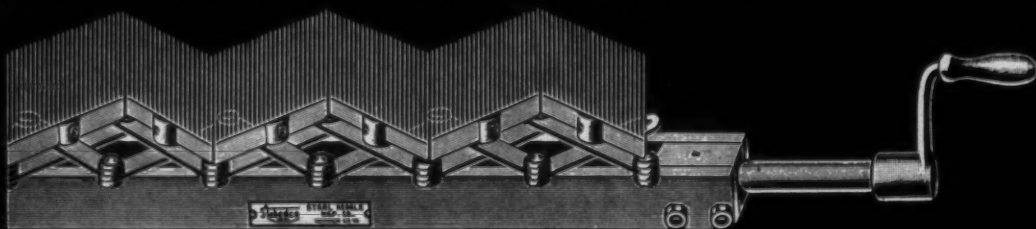
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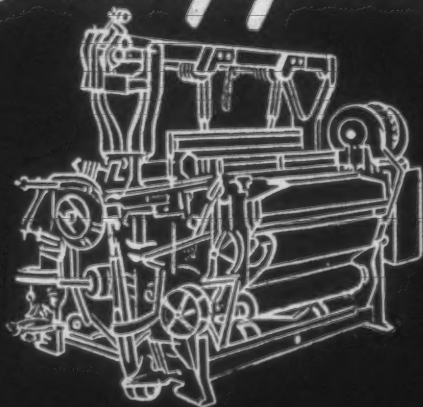
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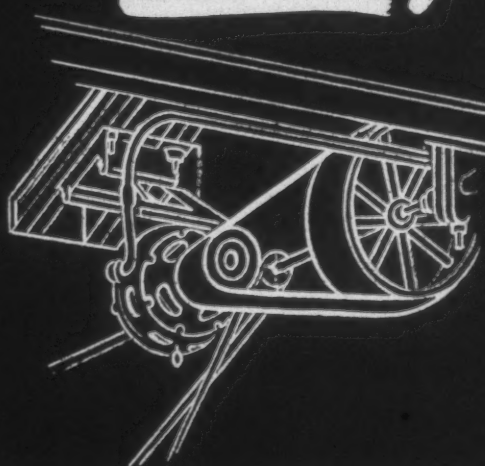
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***PARAPON S. A.:** A highly efficient leveller and softener used in dyeing and finishing all types of viscose and acetate rayon. Excellent for processing tricot cloth.

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Incidental But Important Aspects of the War Bond Drives



By CHRISTIE BENET, Chairman
South Carolina War Finance Committee

THE primary and immediate purpose of the United States war bond is to provide money for the prosecution of this enormously costly war, but the story of the war bond does not end there.

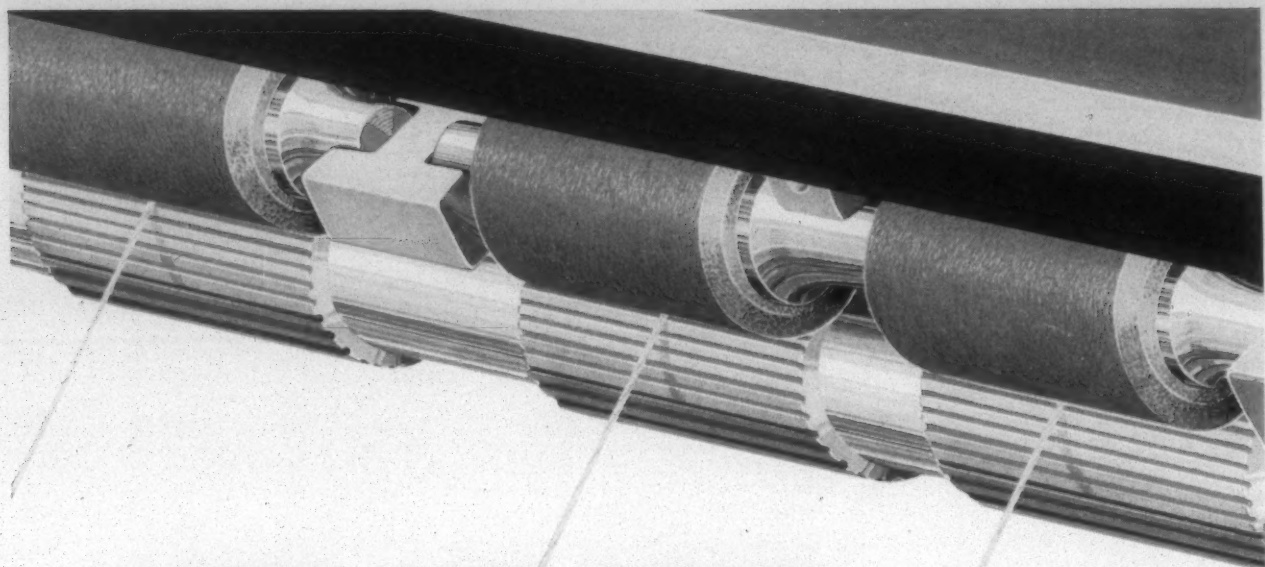
We who have been given, by the United States Government, the assignment of directing the sales of war bonds, think first, of course, of this primary purpose—and we must continue to think first of that. But in our necessary consideration of the whole picture, a great deal more unfolds itself.

Thousands of persons who never before owned a security, and many who never before have saved money, have become bondholders and savers overnight. These men and women now for the first time have a sense of ownership. They have a stake in their government and will be more interested in good government than ever before. Our nation has been built upon the spirit of the individual, and this sense

of ownership will bring to many individuals a new spirit. Not alone will they have a sense of security in thinking of the future, but they will have a deep-seated desire for good government and will be opposed to any of the "isms" which have plagued other nations.

In addition, these millions of dollars may be the basis of new industry and better living conditions in our homes, both urban and rural. When these bonds mature an enormous amount of cash will flow into the pockets of our people. It may be wasted by improvident spending, but with proper leadership it can be used to the great advantage of the people and state. And it seems likely that our people will have learned the advantage of thrift and saving and will bend more of their energies to putting these old American virtues into play than in the past.

Over the past 30 years the records show that over a million of the best of our people left the Southeastern states and moved to other sections of the country, where many of them have been successful and prosperous. After this war is over we want to hold as many of our people in this section as we possibly can, and the fact that practically all of them will own bonds will give them a stake to start with and may cause more of them to stay in this section.



FEWER ENDS DOWN

... because Armstrong's cork is uniform!

ARMSTRONG'S Cork Cots are uniform throughout—both in density and in dimensions. These cots are made from granulated cork that has been carefully screened for size, thoroughly mixed with the proper binder, and then carefully processed to assure uniform density. There are no soft or hard spots to grip the yarn unevenly. And buffing gives each cot a true, concentric surface—attainable only in a manufactured material. That's why Armstrong's Cork Cots reduce end breakage and minimize top roll lapping.

The surface of these cots is velvety smooth, too, with no rough spots to pick up fibers. Yet Armstrong's Cork Cots have a higher coefficient of friction than any other roll covering. As a result, they reduce clearer waste, eliminate "eye-

browing," and produce strong yarn with fewer slubs. And the yarn is even, because cork resists "hollowing out" and does not "flow" under pressure.

The toughness and durability of Armstrong's Cork Cots give them a long service life. When they do begin to show signs of wear, they can be re-buffed—made like new—three or four times. Each cot thus gives four to five service lives.

Ask your Armstrong representative for complete information about Armstrong's Cork Cots—how they give better running work, help turn out more poundage, and reduce roll covering costs. Or, write direct to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Section, 8205 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



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CORK COTS**

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The Textile Industry Gets a Frank Challenge from Donald Nelson

I HAVE wanted for some time to tell the cotton textile producers of the country how I feel about their current position. We at the War Production Board are keenly aware that your industry has performed valiantly and well in the face of exceptionally troublesome circumstances. With the number of workers in the industry steadily dropping, and with skilled men who have gone into the services replaced in many instances by less skilled, older men and less trained women workers, it was inevitable that textile production should fall away from its peak in 1942. I think the industry is to be congratulated for having prevented the decline in output from becoming even greater.

In spite of the manpower problem, and other obstacles, the great majority of cotton textile producers have continued to throw their full energy into the job of meeting wartime requirements. You have stayed on the war beam. In each of the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, cotton mills set up new production records. In 1942, the truly phenomenal output of nearly 12 billion square yards was achieved. The textile needs of the armed forces and the essential civilian requirements of the nation have been filled beyond the expectations of many who knew the situation. Acute shortages of cotton textiles have been avoided, and rationing has been avoided. And it was not only in the size of output that you scored a record, but in the variety of products made. Literally hundreds of new cloth types were developed for the armed forces. The Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot estimates that the Army alone uses cotton in more than 11,000 items, from camouflage nets to shoe strings.

But although you have put your hearts into the job of keeping pace with our needs, we must face the fact that an extremely serious situation looms ahead. The shortage of manpower is getting worse. Within the first half of 1944 nearly 1,000,000 persons must be added to the nation's fighting and working forces, and there will be a seasonal demand for nearly 3,500,000 agricultural workers. Yet at the same time 1944 requirements for cotton textiles as a whole demand that the present rate of output be increased; and the nation's 1944 tire cord requirements are nearly 50 per cent greater than last year's output.

The accompanying article is an abstract of the address by the War Production Board's chairman before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the group's 48th annual convention in Atlanta last month.

I have been asked why such tremendous goals are necessary, when we have manufactured such huge quantities of cotton goods in the years just past. The answer is plain. War is a tremendous consumer of textiles. The hard physical labor of millions of soldiers and war workers uses up vast quantities of cotton materials. By day and by night the soldier literally lives in cotton.

Then there are specialized forms of manufactured cotton to consider, such as tire cord. Each Flying Fortress and Liberator carries about 450 pounds of tire cord. The Army's ground equipment rolls on millions of tires which contain about 15 to 20 per cent, by weight, of cotton fabric, and which are worn out swiftly under field conditions. Some of the large tires contain as much as 50 pounds of tire cord. Our military textile program, as now planned, will be much the same in 1944 as in 1943, except for the big rise in tire cord. Our industrial and agricultural requirements, while high, will be maintained approximately on the 1943 basis. Our essential civilian needs must be met at least on the minimum level, in order to maintain the health and morale of the population; and we must bear in mind that the fast pace of community life, the capacity business of hotels and railroads, requires frequent replenishment of cotton equipment, at a time when cotton is doubling for silk and nylon.

Needs of the Allies

In addition, our allies urgently need large amounts in order to carry on the fight. Textile production is a world-wide problem. Only a few countries are producing even a part of their requirements. European production and Japanese production are now cut off from world markets. The British have had to reduce their textile output in order to make way for other war supplies. We have become, by necessity, weavers for the world, and we must meet a heavy war export demand. In 1943, 500,000,000 yards were exported for essential war use. Great as it is, this amount is proportionally far less than that exported by other leading producing countries. This year an increase to 900,000,000 yards is needed. The strategic importance of these carefully planned exports in aiding the war effort of the United Nations is very high. The textiles sent abroad not only help to fill the minimum needs of our

allies' fighting forces and hard-pressed civilians, but they also ease the strain on the impoverished peoples in the liberated areas, whose support of our troops is a valuable military asset. It is worth noting that at the current rate of exports our own per capita consumption of cotton textiles is easily the highest in the world—probably three times greater than the United Kingdom.

Failure to meet our 1944 textile goals, or at least to come within striking distance of them, would be a serious blow to our military objective. It needs to be clearly understood that textiles are ultimately as vital to victory in modern war as munitions or food. I do not speak only of the obvious war textiles. We recognize that although guerrilla troops may sometimes be able to get along without uniforms and field tents, modern armies, whose morale must be kept at fighting edge, must have the right equipment if they are to win any important campaign. They need jungle packs, sleeping bags, sheets and pillow cases, blankets, towels, mosquito netting, bandages, and a long list of other items. But beyond these direct military textile products are a vast number of others, no less essential because their uses are less spectacular. Too often the men who make these products lose sight of the importance of their work. The clothing that preserves the health and sustains the morals of civilian war workers; the work caps and gloves that prevent accidents in war plants; filter cloths for chemical plants; tarpaulins for trucks; wiping rags; the humble cotton bag and cotton rope that performs thousands of indispensable tasks in factories, on farms, in stores and in homes; the fabric that goes unseen into our planes and trucks and jeeps—these and a thousand similar items are not mere incidentals—they are wartime necessities. In the long run they play a vital part in the end product of war—the destruction of the enemy. Textiles today are not so much a commodity as an essential tool of war. If we allowed our supply of that tool to run short, sooner or later the intensity of our war effort would flag at crucial points.

The great production goals and quotas that have been set for the textile industry in 1944 are not the whim of government officials. The purpose is to insure the war effort against slowdown or breakdown. The goals are part of the plans of the joint high command of the United

Nations. They reflected an increased tempo in the prosecution of the war. In order to meet the anticipated requirements of our armed forces, production of all critical war material during the next 20 months must be increased. The nation cannot count on a short war. We may have to fight a long one. In every key industry, producers are realizing that as a matter of pressing obligation to the country they must find ways of stepping up output in spite of all obstacles.

There is no doubt in my mind that the vast majority of mills today are realistically aware of the nation's need. They are making strenuous efforts to maintain maximum production. I am convinced that in spite of some adverse prices and awkward competitive positions, the patriotic will of the industry is to drive production up and to keep it up.

Reversing the Downward Trend

But the plain fact is that the rate of production, which fell off about 13 per cent during 1943, now threatens to drop still farther. To prevent another drop, let alone to reverse the trend, will take a lot of doing. Serious obstacles stand in the way. First and foremost, of course, is the disheartening and increasing shortage of manpower, and especially of trained manpower. It has been estimated that total employment in the cotton textile industry has dropped 47,000 or more since 1942. Then you have the high rate of absenteeism for the industry as a whole. Again, you must recognize wartime difficulties encountered by many plants in improving the efficiency of their operations.

To a limited extent, the government in Washington and in the regional offices can aid you in solving those and other problems. The War Production Board and I personally want to do everything within our power to ease the strain upon you. That is why we have supplemented the splendid voluntary co-operation of most mills by vigorous enforcement of existing regulations governing textile production. These regulations have been set up only where absolutely necessary, and with the firm intention of removing them as soon as it is safe to do so. But where regulations are necessary, strict enforcement makes for fair play throughout the industry, and is in the long range interests of the industry.

Moreover, strict enforcement of WPB regulations often encourages other government agencies concerned with textile production to take helpful action. Such action may take a variety of force. Within the last few days an order making the 48-hour week mandatory in the textile industry has been promulgated by the War Manpower Commission, but even this action certainly will not in itself bring about as large an increase in production as is needed. You know, far better than I, that the bottleneck departments of many mills—the departments which hold the key to increased production—are already operating on a 48-hour basis. The problem before us cannot be solved merely by increasing the nominal man-hours in the other departments of the mill. The real job is to increase actual man-hours in all departments, and to make those man-hours more productive.

The government cannot help much in getting that job done. It cannot be "master-minded" by remote control in Washington. In this final test it is your own efforts that will count. Each mill situation has its own individual features. It takes someone at close range to determine what



Holding up a high standard for members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, at their 48th annual convention is Maj.-Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Army's Quartermaster General, and Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. The two war leaders displayed the poster at the suggestion of Hugh Comer, outgoing A.C.M.A. president.

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OR DIPPING

DAYTON'S 5-POINT EXCLUSIVE CONSTRUCTION SOLVES OLD PICKER PROBLEMS

These remarkable Dayton Reversible Drop-Box Pickers are definitely different in the way they are made and in the service they give. Each picker is a complete, precisely engineered unit with special compositions molded in at the points they are needed. The result is that Daytons reduce costly delays and replacements—and help you to get faster, cleaner production.

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Sure to reduce shuttle costs.
They keep their shape and
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Approximately twice as strong
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- 1 Composition harder around spindle rod. No oil required.
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Many leading operators have already adopted Dayton Reversible Drop-Box Pickers as standard in their mills. The sooner you try them the quicker you will get rid of your old picker troubles. They truly typify the Technical Excellence which is in all Dayton Rubber textile products. Write for the full facts or get in touch with your nearest Dayton Rubber distributor.

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MAINTAIN VICTORY SPEEDS—CONSERVE YOUR TIRES

Pickers by

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steps will get results. Individually, each mill has the responsibility to do the things that need to be done; and each executive has the responsibility for bringing his ideas, his resourcefulness, his experience, to bear upon the problem.

I know that it is not easy to increase the productive man-hours in any plant, but it can be done. I say this with confidence, because I have seen it done again and again—not only in textile plants, but in a variety of critical industries, facing equally serious problems.

I have found that in dealing with every American industry, it is only necessary to point out the job that has to be done in order to get a prompt constructive result. Once the industry realizes what is expected, the managements and the workers voluntarily find ways of living up to the expectation. I know of no bigger thrill than to see the characteristic American resourcefulness and ingenuity at work in licking production problems under the stress of an urgent national need. Last year, for example, we found that we had to have 2,000,000 extra tons of steel for war production, over and beyond the maximum capacity of the steel mills. Some "experts" told me the industry could not do more than it was doing. I did not believe it. Instead, we went directly to the men who were doing the steel job—the managers and workers of the plants. We put the prob-

lem squarely up to them. And they solved it. They cut corners. They adopted improved methods. They worked harder. They eliminated grievances. And in the end, they performed miracles. In spite of great handicaps, including a shortage of coal, they came through with the steel necessary for our vast military and naval programs. Their brilliant demonstration of the American way in industry is helping to win battles for our armed forces today. Teamwork and enthusiasm brought out the hidden extra capacity of the steel industry. Other industries have found additional strength in the same way. And I confidently expect no less from the textile industry.

The nation needs greater cotton textile production. Through the War Production Board, and through me as chairman of the board, this direct appeal from the American people is being made to you, the men who manage the country's cotton textile industry; and through you I hope that the word will go out to every worker in the mills, to inform him of his personal responsibility for making the extra effort that his country is counting on.

Nobody hopes for a big, sudden jump in cotton textile production. Such a notion is mere dreaming. What we do hope for is a steady inching progress, a little here, and a little there—not by any one single idea or action, but by a

(Continued on Page 42)



In attendance at Atlanta, left to right: (1) James A. Chapman, outgoing first vice-president of the A.C.M.A.; E. O. Steinback; Julian Hightower of Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills. (2) H. E. Runge of Belton (S. C.) Mills and Max Rice of Blair Mills, Belton. (3) Basil Browder of Dan River Mills; John Verner of H. H. Willis Associates; A. S. Thomas of Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; Edwin Howard, Southern manager for Veeder-Root, Inc. (4) O. Max Gardner with David Clark, editor of Textile Bulletin. (5) R. A. Spaugb of Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. N. Banks of Grantville (Ga.) Mills; A. K. Winget of Efrid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C. (6) David Friday and Mrs. George B. Cocker of Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.; D. M. McSpadden of Reeves Pulley Co. (7) Thomas Bancroft of the War Production Board; Harrison Hightower, new American Association president; Col. Robert Stevens and Gen. Edmund Gregory of the Quartermaster Corps; Harry Dalton of the War Production Board; (8) W. M. Hynds, George B. Coate and J. Ralph Thompson of the National Cotton Council; (9) William J. Still and John C. Borden of Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Resin Finishing of Synthetic and Natural Yarn Blended Fabrics

By T. S. McDUFFEY — Part Three

Part two of this series dealt with the melamine resins and some of the chief factors in the application of them for obtaining the most desirable finished fabrics. This article will take up urea formaldehyde resins and a few of the chief technical factors of value to the plant chemist, dyer and finisher.—Technical Editor.

UREA FORMALDEHYDE resins were among the first applied for the finishing of textile fabrics because of their ease of handling plus the fact that they also produce uniformly permanent finished fabrics from lot to lot when correctly processed. The general preparation of spun viscose rayon, spun acetate rayon and filament rayon yarns blended with cotton and other natural or synthetic yarns is similar, except where it is necessary to alter the procedure due to the presence of wool or casein fiber yarns in the construction. The reader is referred to part one of this series (March 15 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN) in which the general outline of the preparation and handling procedure was listed as follows: (a) batching or beaming of gray goods; (b) singeing; (c) removal of size; (d) scouring and subsequent bleaching operation with sodium chlorite (Textone) sodium hypochlorite, peroxide; (e) drying for dyeing with vats or naphthols—running wet into dyebecks for dyeing with direct dyeing acetate and cotton colors; and (f) drying the dyed goods preparatory to applying a permanent crush-proof finish, then drying and framing of goods.

The urea formaldehyde resins are much the same in preparation and application methods as the melamine resins discussed in part two of this series (April 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN). Urea formaldehyde resins require the addition of a catalyst to the prepared solution when ready to apply. The chief catalysts of value for use on this type resin are ammonium chloride, di-ammonium phosphate and ammonium thiocyanate. These three catalysts act similarly in many ways on both melamine and urea formaldehyde resins, though local plant conditions plus the differences in fabric construction tend to make numerous detailed variations. A catalyst may be described as a chemical agent that accelerates the curing action of the resins, although it does not combine with the cured and finished resin or change the final state of cured resins. The chemical nature of the catalyst used, whether it be alkaline, neutral or acid, determines the characteristics of the cured resin (end product) that gives the finished fabric that particular type of permanent crush-proof finish wanted by the trade. Catalysts are

typed as positive and negative in their action; the positive speeds up curing action on resin, while the negative retards this curing action. The difference in these rates of curing action is due to the alkalinity or acidity of the catalyst used. Plant officials are beginning to realize that careful study and application of catalysts on the different synthetic and natural yarn blended fabrics will produce better penetrated and more uniformly finished fabrics than by haphazard supervision.

Catalysts

Di-ammonium phosphate is of a mild alkaline nature and shows a pH of 7.4. Due to its near neutral nature it is widely used. The near neutral nature of this catalyst allows the prepared urea formaldehyde resin mixes to remain stable considerably longer than an acid catalyst and slows up polymerization of mix solution for four to eight hours when properly handled.

Ammonium chloride is of acid nature and possesses a pH of 6.0 or lower. When added to a prepared urea formaldehyde resin mix it must be kept at rather low working temperatures of 85-90° F.; otherwise the mix is quite unstable and begins polymerization within two to three hours and must be dumped, as it is useless for further work. Resin mixes prepared with ammonium chloride usually show rather high pick-up on the fabric, and this may cause tendered goods unless the pick-up is reduced to a desirable

(Continued on Page 40)

No Vinyl Resins for Civilians

Because of military requirements for vinyl resins, little or none can be spared for civilian uses and there is no immediate prospect for an improvement in the situation, the War Production Board stated recently. WPB officials reported that there was little prospect of improvement in the present limited textile situation. It was stated that the production of coated fabrics is not hampered by lack of coating capacity but rather by a shortage of raw materials. A War Department representative, recently returned from England, reported on the process used by the fabric coating industries there. He said the shortage of raw materials in England is much more acute than in the United States.

Alabama Association Has Annual Meeting

By DAVID CLARK

THE Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association held its annual meeting at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, on April 18.

The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by George S. Elliott, who became president during the year by reason of the death of D. Hamp Morris, Jr., of Geneva. Mr. Elliott, who is general manager of the Dallas Mfg. Co. at Huntsville, delivered the presidential address, which contained many constructive observations and suggestions.

In the absence of Treasurer J. T. Phillips of Siluria his report was read. Ed C. Langham of Montgomery, the popular and efficient secretary, read a report which showed that his office had been very active during the year.

Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama was introduced by President Elliott and spoke at some length. Governor Sparks, who is one of the leaders of the South's battle for states rights, called the textile industry "one of the South's greatest industries," and one which did not need a wage and hour law to do justice to its employees. He desired to see the South use more of its own capital and do more of its own processing of its raw products.

H. H. Greene made a report for the cotton committee, R. C. Forrest for the traffic committee and C. M. Elrod for the legislative committee.

In the absence of George W. Merritt, Jack Hodnott reported for the Office Executives division. In the absence of Fred F. Phillips, H. M. Johnson reported for the Alabama Textile Operating Executives division which had held a meeting by mail.

Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Co. and chairman of the board of directors of the recently-organized Alabama Research Institute, told of the plans of the institute to do research for the benefit of all Alabama industries. It was refreshing to find a power company contributing to research for the benefit of the industries of the section in which it functions, and also to see the president of the power company taking upon himself the work of organizing the research institute and of making it function. Mr. Martin reported more than \$350,000 had been raised to establish the Alabama Research Institute and paid tribute to the late Benjamin Russell of Alexander City, a leader in

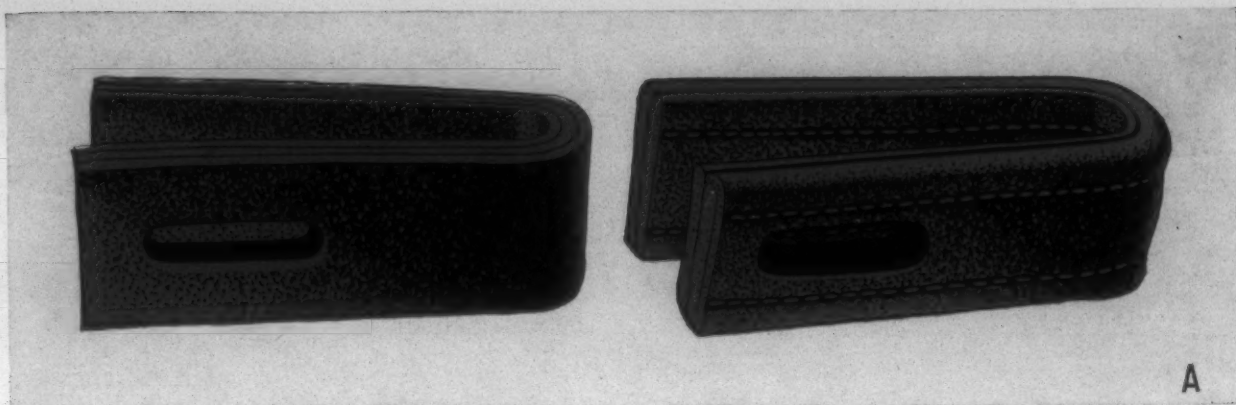
(Continued on Page 38)



Officers of the Alabama Association, left to right: President George Elliott, Vice-President Comer Jennings and Treasurer Homer Carter. Secretary Ed Langham was not available for the picture.



Above is a partial view of officials and others who attended the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association meeting.



BACK UP YOUR LOOM FIXERS WITH THE ORANGE LINE

G & K's Line of "Hairitan" Loom Leathers

LEAST MAINTENANCE-LONGEST LIFE-LOWEST COST

The life of a loomfixer isn't easy in war times. Heavier schedules... less experienced help... longer hours keep him on the jump.

With Graton & Knight's famous line of textile leathers to back him up, his work will be easier. He can depend upon the orange loom leather, G & K's distinctive color for the "Hairitan" line, for superior performance over a longer period of time. "Hairitan" has proved to be the equal of any "European type" hair-on tannage in providing low stretch, high

tensile strength, resiliency, long life. The reason Graton & Knight is able to produce—in "Hairitan"—a superior domestic tannage for loom services lies in its single control over all manufacturing processes from green hide to finished product.

All "Hairitan" loom leathers—check straps, pickers, jack straps, flat harness straps, spindle straps, lug straps and lug holdup straps—are finished specifically for the service requirements they must meet. Order "Orange Line" from your distributor.

THE ORANGE LINE

One Quality Control from Hide to Loom

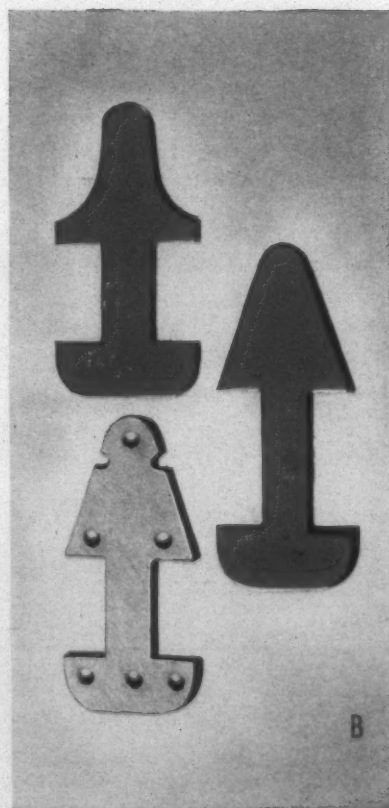
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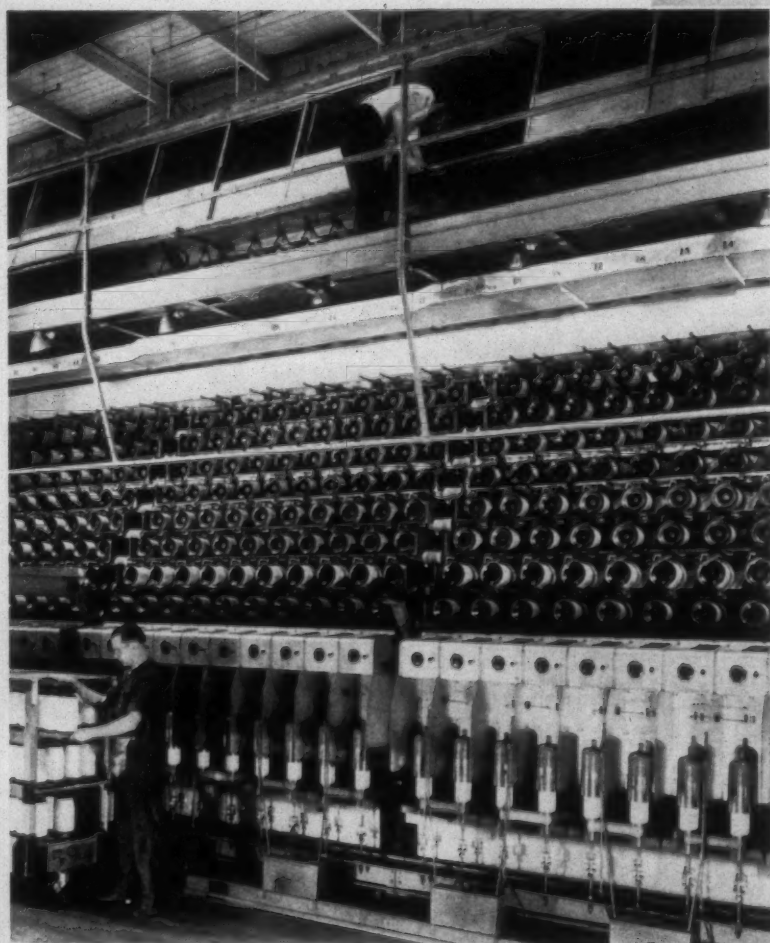
Supplied by the leading distributors to the Textile Industry... look under Graton & Knight in "Belting" section of Classified Telephone Directory or Thomas' Register. See complete catalog in Textile World Year Book.



A. "Hairitan" Lug Straps. Hair-on or hair-off. 4 or 5 ply folded and stitched; 2 or 3 ply cemented.

B. "Hairitan" Lug Holdup Straps. Hair-on or hair-off. Rugged "Hairitan" fibres give low frictional wear. Construction keeps lug straps properly positioned.

From Spinneret To Tire Fabric, Under One Roof



Before going into huge tires of a B-24 such as shown above, 1,100-denier high tenacity rayon tire yarn produced by Industrial Rayon has to go through a lot of processing. It is first spun, stretched, washed, treated, dried and partially twisted on continuous process machines like the one at left. Further operations are shown on the opposite page: (1) In the first twisting operation, yarn is taken directly from two continuous process bobbins and twisted simultaneously. The two threads are wound parallel on a twist spool directly above the bobbins on this machine, which twists on two levels. (2) Threads are cable twisted into finished tire cord as they pass upward to the horizontal spools. (3) Tire manufacturers who process cord instead of fabric receive Tyron cord in cones weighing some 18 pounds. The operator shown here has just placed a full spool of cord in position, prior to cone winding on a special type of machine. (4) To provide the warp for weaving, hundreds of spools of cord are placed on creels and unwound onto beams like these. (5) Cord for the tire fabric is fed into each loom from a number of beams simultaneously, and is loosely interlaced with a thin filling thread. In moving toward the loom, individual strands from the several beams are interlaid so that uniform tension can be maintained and a tighter, more uniform roll produced. The finished fabric is shipped direct to tire manufacturers. (6) In the tire plant, rayon fabric is first passed through a bath of latex, or pure liquid rubber. This process, called "dipping," enables the sheet rubber to adhere to the fabric.

THE continuous process method of viscose rayon manufacture, introduced by Industrial Rayon Corp. six years ago to overcome the limitations of conventional bulk processing by individual thread treatment, has enabled the company to integrate the production of high tenacity rayon tire yarn with the production of tire cord and fabric. How spinning, twisting and weaving operations have already been fully co-ordinated at the company's Cleveland plant, with marked increases in production efficiency and in the quality of tire cord fabric, was announced recently.

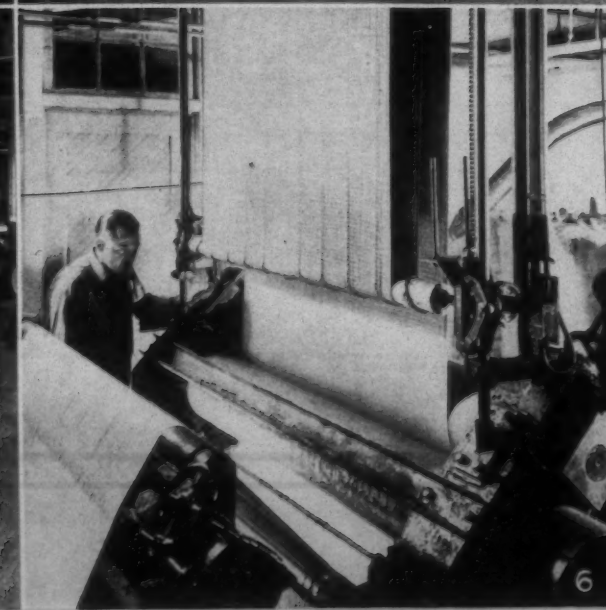
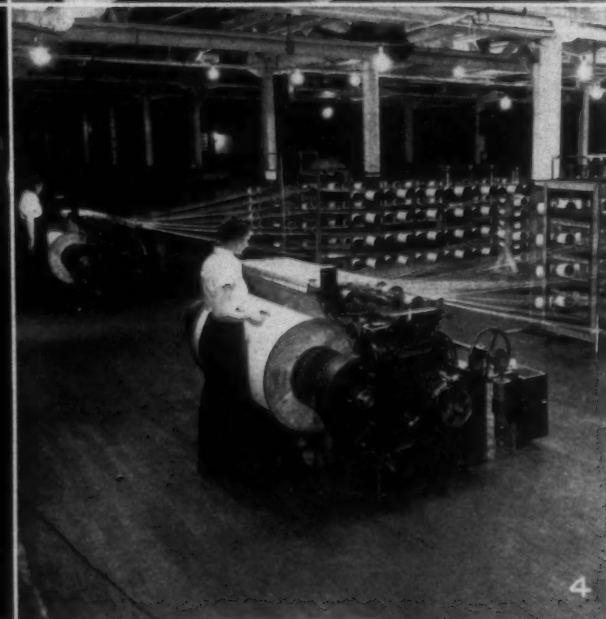
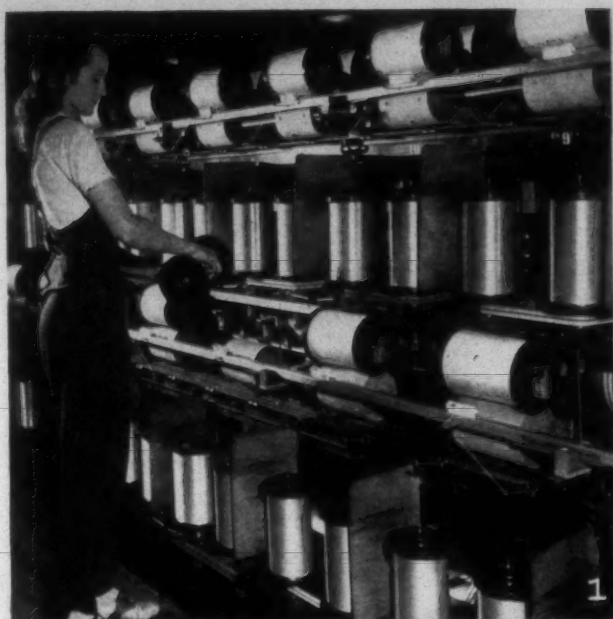
On the continuous process machines, 1,100-denier high tenacity rayon yarn is spun, stretched, washed, treated, dried a preliminary twist and wound on bobbins, ready for cord twisting when it leaves the machines. However, by conventional methods, before rayon tire yarn can be twisted into cord, it must be unwound from spools or cakes and subjected to slashing, which involves creeling the packages,

wet-treating the yarn, stretching it and drying it in the course of travel to large beams on which it is wound. Industrial's elimination of the slashing operation not only makes possible a more efficient method of cord production but twisting from bobbins instead of beams also provides larger packages of superior tire cord.

In the making of cord, two twisting operations are involved. In the first, yarn from two continuous process bobbins is twisted simultaneously while being drawn upward and the two threads wound parallel on a twist spool. In the second operation, these parallel strands are cable twisted into Tyron cord. Cord for use in the plant's own weaving department is transferred directly from the twist spools to warp beams from which the fabric is woven.

The individual beams used by Industrial Rayon carry nearly half a ton of cord apiece and are arranged in two

(Continued on Page 41)



Safety Color Code FOR INDUSTRY

Call it "three-dimensional seeing" or anything else, industrial safety programs which make proper use of various colors are coming into their own, and graphically illustrate the efforts that are constantly being made to promote safer working conditions. The accompanying article was prepared from material furnished by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., one of the leaders in this field.

PERHAPS none of us fully appreciate the advantage of a uniform national code of traffic signals. Anywhere in the United States a red traffic light means "Stop," a yellow denotes "Caution" and green says, "Go." Imagine what bedlam there would be if green meant "Stop" in some states, indicated "Caution" in others and signaled "Proceed" in the remaining commonwealths. It would be confusion twice confounded.

And yet, very much the same confusion exists in mills, plants and factories today. In one mill red means danger, in another it indicates fire protection equipment, and we even know one plant where safety showers are painted red. One factory has its machine guards painted red—which would indicate that the very device itself is dangerous. Yellow, as well, has been given many widely different applications—some hazardous and some safe. This confusion exists not only between plants, but even in different parts of the same plant.

There is today no uniform or universal practice by industry in its adoption of color for safety, and some plants do not use color at all to indicate hazards or protective equipment. Yet, surely the need for protecting workers through the identification of hazards is more important today than ever before because of the necessity of conserving available manpower. The need for building up strong

visual associations with machines, equipment and surroundings will exist as long as there are plants in operation.

Color screams. It soothes. It irritates. It stimulates. It says, "Stop—Look—Take Care." It speaks a universal language to the mind through the eyes. Color is important in railroad and traffic signal codes. It marks poisons, dangerous gases and explosives. It is used to identify piping. But color has not always been put to intelligent use to promote everyday industrial safety.

Color in a safety program should attract attention and call forth specific, predetermined meanings. And it should take into consideration the commonly recognized colors, which can be readily identified by word or name.

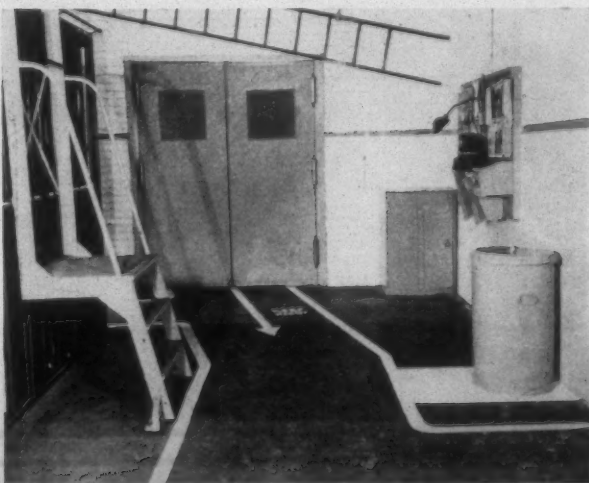
If color is to have sense and meaning, it must be used with purpose and direction. It should do more than merely attract attention. *A given color must mean a given thing.* Identification based on color must respect also previous usage, if it is to do the best job. The associations of red with fire protection and of green with safety are both traditional, for instance, so we should keep them. And colors that have high visibility under all lighting conditions should be given particular significance.

Uniformity Is Desirable

Some time ago, the finishes division of the Du Pont company recognized the need for organizing the use of color for industrial safety on a uniform, scientific basis. With the assistance of H. L. Miner, manager of the safety and fire protection division of the company, and Faber Birren, eminent industrial color authority, this problem was thoroughly explored. DuPont is currently promoting a safety color code for industry which proposes a *uniform* system of color signals—a system based on sound scientific fact and research. It establishes certain standard colors to indicate accident hazards, identify protective equipment, and assure orderly factory arrangement and good housekeeping.

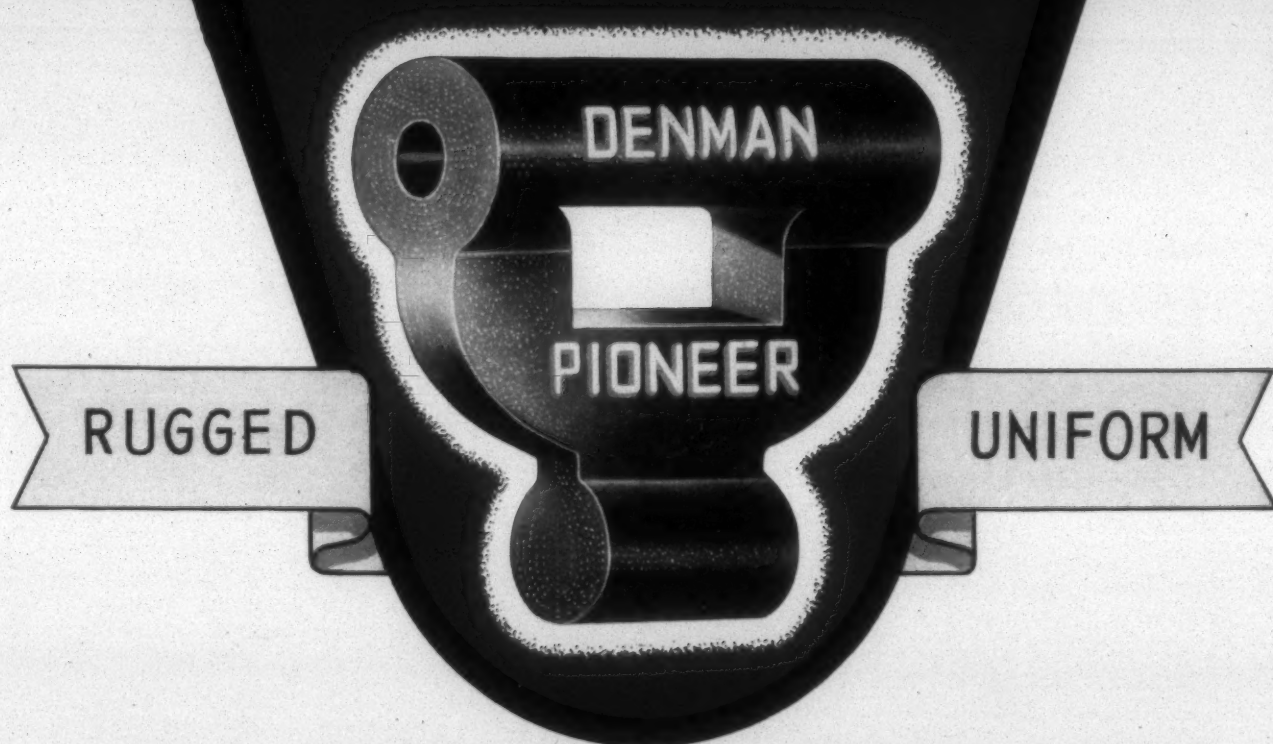
Six colors are recommended by Du Pont as a basis for this general industrial safety color code: yellow, orange, green, red, blue, white (and black or gray). Each color should be used to indicate a distinct type of hazard or for other specific identification. Extensions and applications of such a safety identification code may readily be made to industries of all types—the general principles being adaptable to any factory. The following standards are suggested:

Yellow has the highest visibility under practically all lighting conditions. It should therefore be used to mark "strike-against," stumbling, falling and tripping hazards. Railings, curbing, the edges of floor pans, protruding parts, low beams, dead ends, trucking equipment, chain-hoist blocks, parts of conveyors at hazardous levels, the edges of loading platforms and pits, changes in floor elevation, approaches to stairways—these might best be painted yellow. Where unusually strong attention-value is



Direction markings guide traffic around obstructions and also help to avoid collisions involving employees and mobile equipment. White on the floor immediately surrounding waste receptacles discourages littering.

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Toughness and resiliency combined to a degree never before attained in any picker; Denman Box Loom Pickers take greater punishment—wear notably longer.

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Special slide rod bearing represents a real achievement in sustained operating efficiency. Retains its size and shape permanently, will not gum up on rod, requires no dipping.

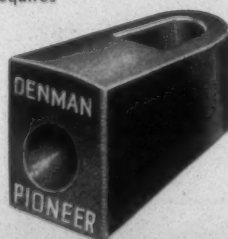
- **FEWER STOPPAGES**

Always uniform in size, shape and resiliency —Denman features assure thousands of hours of trouble-free performance under excessive heat caused by long, unbroken periods of operation.

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We invite comparison by actual loom test with any other picker on the market, regardless of who makes it. We are confident you will find, as others have already found, that Denman "Pioneer" Pickers will last longer and cost less.

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needed, alternate black and yellow stripe bars may be used.

Orange is the color most likely to attract attention, psychologists tell us. For this reason, it should be used to indicate dangerous parts of machines or equipment—parts which might cut, crush or tear. When machine guards can be opened or are removable, the inside part should be painted orange to attract attention to the hazard of unguarded, exposed moving parts. Painting of the exterior surfaces of machine guards should conform to the color of the body of the machine. The coloring of control levers should be discouraged except where they introduce hazards. Painted control levers may distract the operator. Orange may also be applied to the interior of switchboxes or to other doors or enclosures, which should, for safety, be kept closed.

Green is traditionally identified with safety. So it should be reserved for such identification. Green markers might well be painted over doorways to first aid rooms. Green should be universally used to identify first aid kits, stretchers, cabinets for gas masks and goggles, respirators and other safety equipment.

Red has long been used to identify fire protection equipment. Its association is firmly established. It should be used for this purpose only. So red would be best used, in a standard code, to identify all fire protection equipment. Areas should be painted on walls and pillars to locate extinguishers, hose connections and fire exits. Red squares painted on the floor under fire fighting apparatus or in front of fire doors will discourage littering. Fire protection piping—sprinkler risers and lines, stand-pipe risers and connections, exposed fire mains—might be painted red throughout their entire length, or carry identifying bands or stripes of red. Fittings or couplings could be painted red as well. (The fusible links or release mechanism of sprinkler heads, fire doors and windows should not be painted, however. They might stick.)

Blue has been used for many years to indicate caution. Blue signs and blue lanterns, for instance, are employed by the railroads to warn against moving a train of cars on which men are working. Blue signs might be attached to machines shut down for repair, or unsafe equipment such

as defective elevators, tools and ladders. Similarly, blue signs might be used to mark control valves liable to cause injury to men working in boilers, large mills, crushers, ovens, dryers, vaults, tanks, pits, etc. Scaffolding, boxes or crates which ought not to be moved, could likewise be marked with blue. It should be kept in mind that the proposed use of the color blue is to prevent the use of equipment which might endanger others.

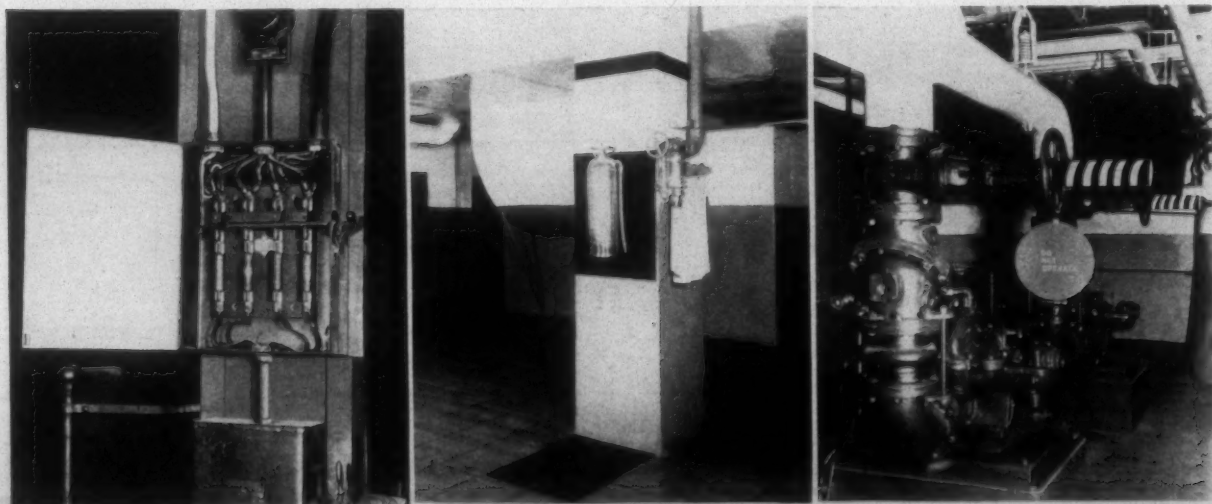
The sixth color, *white* (together with gray and black for indicated locations), while indirectly concerned with the prevention of personal injury, is important in any plant safety program. The brilliant colors (yellow, orange, green, red, blue) are reserved for identification which has vital significance. The more neutral white, gray and black, not so commanding to the attention, should be reserved for a lesser role. White (on dark floors) and black (on light floors) may be used for traffic control to mark aisles, storage spaces, and so on. Where the aisle mark is near a hazard, yellow should of course be used instead of white. Waste receptacles, rubbish boxes, cuspidors, containers for empty bottles could be white or gray. Gray is perhaps the most practical color for such purposes. Where pronounced neatness and order are desired, containers or areas of walls, corners, or the floor under receptacles may be painted white.

Symbols for Each Color

To each color has been assigned a recognizable symbol. These symbols are: High-Visibility Yellow—black and yellow stripes; Alert Orange—an arrow or triangle; Safety Green—a cross; Fire Protection Red—a square; Precaution Blue—a solid circle; and Traffic White (Gray or Black)—a star.

Color blindness usually involves the confusion of red and green. But the confusion of red, a symbol of fire protection, with green, safety, is not of major importance under the proposed standard code, because neither of the colors indicates hazards. Markings, symbols and lettered legends, especially in cases of color blindness, will further

(Continued on Page 38)



LEFT, the proposed standard color code for industry specifies Alert Orange on the inside of fuse boxes or enclosures which should be kept closed for safety. An orange arrow or triangle can be used to indicate hazardous electrical equipment. CENTER, pillar or post locations of fire protection equipment should be entirely circumscribed by a band of red so that identification is possible from all directions. RIGHT, with or without the written warning "Do Not Operate" on the disc hung from this compressor control valve, employees will heed the color message "Do Not Touch" which the Du Pont safety color code assigns to Precaution Blue. The horizontal shaft is properly made conspicuous by High Visibility Yellow striping, a color code recommendation, calculated to prevent tall employees from bumping their heads.

Why wait till peace comes?

*There's no better time than
now to renew non-critical
items such as belts
and leathers*

We hear a lot these days about post-war planning. It's necessary, of course, for industry must be ready to convert when the demands of war begin to lessen.

But the textile industry is already swinging from war to peace-time manufacturing . . . has been clothing the home front during these long months of war, and has a huge market ahead.

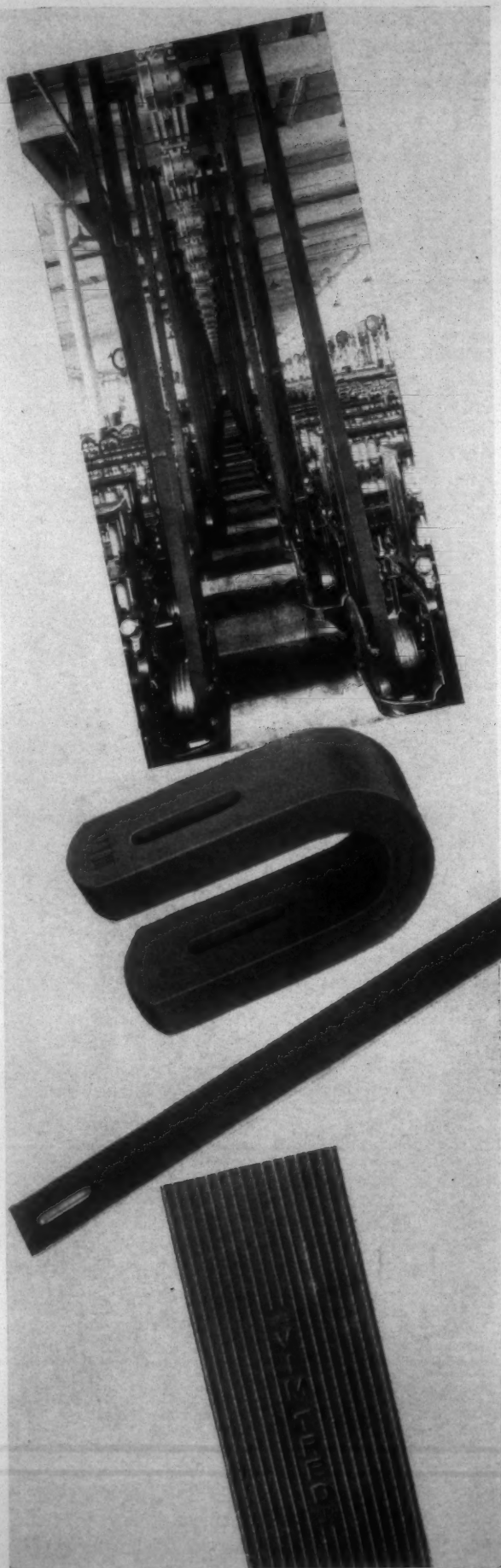
On items such as leather belting and mechanical leathers a check can well be made now in your mill . . . probably *is* being made periodically. When you renew we suggest that you investigate the superior service which Houghton's VIM TRED and OKAY TRED Leather Belting is rendering in mills over the country. Look into the advantages of short center drives, with pivoted motor bases. Also, check on leather strapping; examine the merits of Houghton's check, lug and hold-up straps—combining flexibility and durability. These "shock-absorbers" last longer—are kind to the picker sticks.

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MILL NEWS

ALTAVISTA, VA.—Employees of Altavista Mills were recently awarded a plaque in recognition of having maintained 4,007,149 man-hours of continuous operation for 32 months without a lost-time accident. Appropriate ceremonies were presided over by J. E. Garvin, plant manager, who introduced J. C. Cowan, Jr., vice-president of plant operations for Burlington Mills Corp., operator of the Altavista unit. Mr. Cowan congratulated the workers for their extraordinary record. The plaque was accepted on behalf of other employees by J. S. Ballenger, plant superintendent. An organized program of accident prevention is carried out in the plant under the direction of a safety committee composed of workers, overseers and other key men.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The United Textile Workers, C.I.O., received one of its worst defeats in a recent election at Johnston Mfg. Co. With 454 certified as eligible to vote and 423 voting, only 110 voted for U.T.W. union representation, while 313 indicated their objection to such an arrangement.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—The local American Viscose Corp. plant has been approved for the National Security Award, signifying "extraordinary achievement in establishing and maintaining superior security and protection measures against enemy air raids, fire, sabotage and avoidable accidents," the company announces. The award was recommended by the Virginia Office of Civilian Defense and was given final approval by the board of review of the U. S.

"E" Work Is Duly Recognized

One of the South's pioneer manufacturing plants of its type, Atlanta Woolen Mills, received recognition for outstanding war work when Col. Thomas W. Jones presented the Army-Navy "E" award to officials and employees April 25. Colonel Jones, who is director of procurement for the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, praised the record of this plant, which is 80 per cent on war work. William M. Nixon, president, accepted the pennant, and two employee representatives, Frank C. Marler and Susan Emerson, accepted the "E" pins. A number of public and military officials attended.

The Cordova, Ala., mill of Nashua Mfg. Co., is the latest Southern textile plant scheduled to receive the award. Appropriate ceremonies will be held in the near future. Equinox Mill at Anderson, S. C., has received a second star for its "E" pennant as the result of uninterrupted excellent production of duck for military uses. The award was made originally Feb. 8, 1943.

Office of Civilian Defense. In a letter to William C. Appleton, president of the American Viscose, Col. Henry A. Renninger, acting regional director of the Office of Civilian Defense, stated: "Your employees by volunteer enrollment and training as members of the United States Citizens Defense Corps, have evidenced their patriotic zeal in the creation of an efficient organization for the total protection of your facility. The award indicates a fine spirit of co-operation of management and employees beyond the call of routine duty. Your company's meritorious performance earns this award. The everlasting vigilance of its management and employees will keep it."

STATESVILLE, N. C.—John W. Wallace, W. C. Sykes and C. A. Sykes of Statesville and Milton Herman of Danville, Va., have bought the interest in the Statesville Cotton Mills from Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bunch, Sr., and F. B. Bunch, Jr. For many years F. B. Bunch, Sr., was secretary-treasurer of Statesville Cotton Mills and in recent years F. B. Bunch, Jr., has served as assistant secretary. Milton Herman, a brother-in-law of John W. Wallace, secretary-treasurer, will become a director of the company.

DANVILLE, VA.—A dictionary of over 600 textile terms has been prepared and is being distributed by Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. It describes in simple wording the current fabrics, processes and finishes, identifying many new fabrics with their trade names and with their manufacturers. "It is not the only dictionary of its kind," an official of Dan River Mills explained, "but it is the most up-to-date and, as far as we know, the most complete. It has been designed for store people—for sales clerks, merchandise executives and copywriters—for textile experts who desire an over-all familiarity with the field, and for the average shopper. We have tried to make it simple enough for the layman, yet definitive enough to be detailed and exact."

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The Comer family and its textile plant holdings throughout Alabama are the subject of a lengthy article in the current issue of *Fortune*. The story covers the development, expansion and management policy of the firm, as well as members of the Comer family who have contributed to its growth. By operating two and three shifts during 1943, the writer states, the company's 11 units located in Alabama turned out 83,000,000 pounds of textiles that sold for \$37,000,000, an all-time high for Avondale Mills and twice the total of 1941. Profits decreased in 1943, it is said, chiefly because the company spent more than \$1,000,000 dollars for repairs and new parts. Relating the circumstances that brought about the founding of the business, it states that it was brought about through the efforts of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in 1897, to provide work for the unemployed in that area.

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PERSONAL NEWS

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CLINTON, IOWA

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Published Semi-Monthly

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Hitler Comes to America

Hitler has come to America in spirit if not in person.

A citizen who dared question an "edict of the crown" has had his person seized by the military and been thrown out of his place of business.

When the "crown" ordered him to sign a contract with a union and agree to discharge citizens of this country if they refused to pay financial tribute to a union, he had the temerity to state that he would not sign such a contract until his employees were permitted to vote and by their majority vote indicated that they wished the union to be their bargaining agent.

Neither the man who was seized by the soldiers, nor the organization with which he was affiliated, were engaged in war work.

The War Labor Board could have ordered an election, in fact, has now ordered one, but seems to have doubted that the employees of Montgomery-Ward would vote in favor of the union and therefore ordered the signing of the union contract without permitting an expression from those who were to be bound by it. The employees were to be sold down the river.

Attorney General Biddle rendered an opinion, if it can be called an "opinion" rather than an "obedience," saying that the "crown" had a right to take over a plant which was not engaged in war work but there are few who believe that Mr. Biddle consulted any law book before rendering that opinion.

He then went to Chicago and argued before a judge that the "crown" had absolute powers and could order soldiers to seize any citizen who refused to obey him whether the citizen was engaged in war work or not.

Yes, Hitler has come to America and Attorney General Biddle has made plain his vision of an America ruled by a Hitler and a Gestapo.

Of course, neither the "crown" nor his stooge, Attorney General Biddle, had any such ideas when John L. Lewis defied both the War Labor Board and the "crown" because they could not forget the \$500,000 which the said Lewis had, in 1936, contributed toward keeping them in power.

When John L. Lewis defied the War Labor Board and shut down blast furnaces and war industries at a critical time in our war preparations, no soldiers were sent to seize him and he was given even more than he had demanded.

Nine property seizures have been made by the Government, some because the union refused to obey the War Labor Board, others because the company refused to obey. No labor union has been taken over even when it disrupted war production. No labor leader has been punished.

When a merchant, who was not engaged in producing war materials, refused to force his employees to pay dues to a union until such time as they were permitted to express their wishes, the "crown" issued an edict and sent soldiers to throw him out of his place of business.

The War Labor Board, which has now ordered an election, could have prevented all this trouble by granting the request of Montgomery-Ward and its employees for an election. It should be required to explain why it ordered a union contract signed without permitting a vote of the employees.

President Avery of Montgomery-Ward repeatedly stated that, if an election was held and if his employees voted for the union, he would sign the contract.

The American people are aroused, and should be aroused, by the first appearance of a Hitler and a Gestapo, in what has been called "the land of the free."

Saving Paper?

In the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., John J. Delaney of New York asked leave to "extend his remarks" in the Congressional Record. The leave was unanimously given.

Thereupon Mr. Delaney wrote a few words of introduction and handed the printer the full text of William Cullen Bryant's poem "Thanatopsis."

That same day we received from Washington several documents about the shortage of wood pulp and the great need for conserving paper.

Amendments to Price Control Act

The textile industry is vitally interested in procuring amendments to the Price Control Act which will remove injustices and unnecessary restrictions. Textile manufacturers are urged to write their congressmen and senators and ask them to support the amendments.

Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has prepared a brief in which he sets forth the "Criteria of an Effective Formula for Cotton Textiles." He says:

"The fundamental purpose of the price control law is to restrain the inflationary pressures inherent in a war economy in order to check increases in the cost of living. An attempt merely to hold down prices is not the only safeguard against inflation. It must be recognized that the most effective barrier against inflation is production to the full limit of our resources. For cotton textiles, the pricing formula must be based on the recognition of the following fundamental principles:

"1. The establishment of price ceilings that will bring forth the maximum production of those items that are most important to the economy. The price formula must be adapted to the normal production pattern of the industry and must recognize that some items are produced by both single and multiple-line mills.

"2. There must be no penalties on efficiency. In a war economy the factors of production are scarce and strained to the limit. Therefore, nothing should be done to discourage the maintenance of production in those mills that are making the most efficient use of the short supplies of labor, equipment and materials. If this principle results in large profits for the most efficient, the major portion of such profits will be siphoned off by the existing tax law.

"3. Customary practices must not be disrupted. An industry's structure, which embraces both production and distribution, is the product of an evolutionary development adapted to the requirements of the industry. A price formula which imposes practices not in harmony with that structure will cause serious repercussions throughout the entire industry structure and will impede the flow of goods to the consumer.

"4. Ceiling prices are the basis of contracts and these contracts must not be invalidated by the Office of Price Administration by voiding or cutting across contracts at will.

"5. Raw material and labor costs represent the major items of cost and are continuing to rise. When price ceiling adjustments to these costs are necessary they should be made promptly.

"Within the last week the War Production Board and high military authorities have advised this industry that cotton textile requirements for 1944 might well exceed output by two billion yards and

have urged the industry to repeat the record performance of 1942. Failure to reach such production goals, Mr. Nelson has informed the industry, would be as serious in many ways as a major military defeat.

"The industry will strain all its resources and utilize all its ingenuity to attain that goal. It approved, and the director of the War Manpower Commission has ordered, the establishment of the 48-hour week in the industry. It is attempting to add an additional 40,000 workers to its labor force, few of whom will have had any previous mill experience. It is also trying by other efforts to raise the present labor force to higher levels of efficiency.

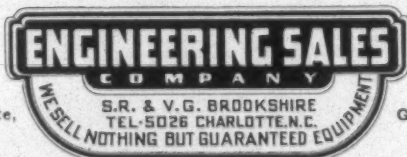
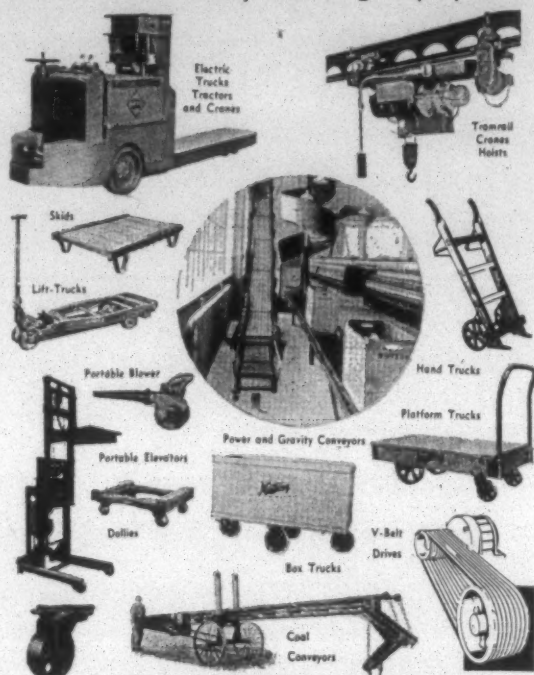
"All these efforts to raise the production of cotton textiles will involve higher costs, and unless the Office of Price Administration acts with more dispatch than it has heretofore, the efforts of the industry will be seriously handicapped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"1. We recommend that the law be extended for one year.

"2. That in extending this law such changes be made therein to effectuate the following recommendations: (a) That the Office of Price Administration frankly face the fact that certain price schedules are inequitable and should promptly make adequate adjustments. (b) In making these adjustments, the Office of Price Administration should abandon the over-all profit theory and permit each item to carry its own burden of costs and profits. To determine on any other basis is not price control but profit control, and it will interfere with the goal of maximum production at minimum cost. We believe this so strongly that we recommend that the Congress affirmatively instruct the Office of Price Administration to abandon the over-all profit theory of pricing, that is the determination of prices in the light of over-all profits, company by company. (c) Price ceilings should be based on fair averages of total current costs to all producers of each item. In the case of sub-marginal mills whose costs are too high to be fairly included in this general policy, we have no objection to individual pricing, especially in those cases where they are manufacturing a product essential for military or civilian use. (d) The Office of Price Administration should not institute marketing arrangements or marketing practices that are not customary in the industry. This has reference particularly to the pooling arrangement and multiple pricing to which this industry is vigorously opposed. (e) The Office of Price Administration should in the future refrain from the policy of cutting across contracts. (f) The Office of Price Administration should re-examine price ceilings and current costs at least as often as the industry advisory committee recommends. (g) The Office of Price Administration should not issue any regulations without the prior consultation and advice of the appropriate industry committee."

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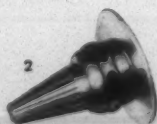
WRITE FOR CATALOG The most comprehensive catalog ever published on metallizing, technique, practices and applications. Classified by industry in easy-to-refer-to form. It's yours for the asking by writing on company letterhead

1 Patented, free flowing, tapered air cap produces a more concentrated spray with finer atomization, resulting in better metallized surfaces.

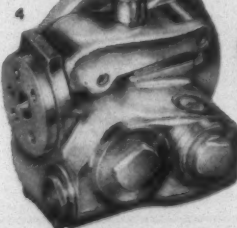
2 Fluted, extra length one-piece, non-sticking, burn-out-proof wire nozzle plus baffle plate insures free flow of air instead of swirling motion. An exclusive Mogul feature.



3 Mogul was first to separate gas head from power unit, a vital safety factor. Uses acetylene, propane or generated gas without any changes in the head. First to develop extra large taper valve permitting 1/4 range lighting of gun.



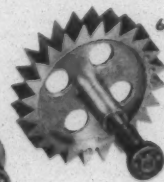
3



4 One piece, dust-and-grit-proof aluminum housing permits perfect accuracy in aligning internal gears, resulting in freer running equipment and longer life. Exclusive with Mogul.



5 Three extra large bearings on feed roll shaft permits perfect alignment at any tension or pressure. Gears are hardened and self aligning.



6 Most powerful turbine ever built into a metallizing gun. Eliminates wire stoppage, guarantees steady feed and compensates for limited amount of line surge in air supply.

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West Coast: 1351 East 17th St., Los Angeles
Southern Offices: E. M. Kay, 120 Brevard Ct., Charlotte, N. C.
E. J. Ferring, 901 William Oliver Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Metallizing Discussed by S.T.A. Division

TOPICS pertaining to maintenance and repair in textile plants were discussed April 6 when the Master Mechanics division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring session at Charlotte, N. C. The discussion was divided into two parts, the first dealing with the rebuilding of worn metal surfaces through metallizing, and the second with upkeep of electrical equipment. R. F. Nichols, plant engineer for Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, presided over the meeting in his capacity as chairman of the section.

E. M. Kay, manager of the Carolinas branch of Metallizing Co. of America in Charlotte, led the first part of the discussion. He gave an explanation of the principles and practical uses of the process and described its advantages. An abstracted stenographic report of this part of the meeting is presented below. (A similar report of the discussion on electrical problems will appear in the June 1 issue of *TEXTILE BULLETIN*.)

MR. KAY: Metallizing is a process of spraying metal onto surfaces that have been prepared to accept the metal. The acceptance of the metal is not a fusion; it is a mechanical bond.

We have a machine which is the result of some 25 years of research and experimenting. Twenty-five years ago it was possible to spray only lead and babbitt and a few other softer metals. Then, as metallizing experience improved and became more successful, we were able to spray bronze; and today it is possible to spray any metal that will melt at 6,000° or something of that kind. That includes every metal to the very hardest steels.

In metallizing it is necessary to have three hoses—an air hose, an oxygen hose and a gas hose. Many of the mills are using acetylene. You can use propane, butane, coal gas or natural gas. You have the oxygen to form a flame. The flame is formed at the tip of the nozzle. The air nozzle is for two purposes—one is to atomize the metal, and the other is to drive the turbine, which in turn feeds the wire through the flame. You notice that I say "wire" and not rod. In other words, we do not speak of rods in metallizing; we speak of wire, because it is obtained in 15 and 20-pound coils. It is necessary to control the speed of the wire through the flame. As it passes through it comes in the hot flame. The third connection you have is from your compressed air line. The air atomizes the metal just as you would atomize any other liquid. That will give you a general idea of what metallizing is.

Your use for metallizing in this part of the country is

growing by leaps and bounds. I do not think that I should be exaggerating if I should say that the number of users here in the South—or let's say in the Carolinas, even—has increased at least 20 times from what it was 16 or 17 months ago. That, of course, speaks for itself.

I mentioned, when I described metallizing, that it is a process of spraying metal onto surfaces that have been prepared to accept the metal. It has a very broad field. Any metal can be applied to any other kind of metal. You can apply metal to wood, or to plastics, or to glass, leather or cloth. So you can see that it does have a very wide field.

Years ago, before metallizing was as perfected as it is today, just about everything that was sprayed had to be ground. The metal came up quite spongy and, generally speaking, very brittle; and success in metallizing was a rather uncertain proposition when it came to the hard metals. The soft metals—lead, tin, babbitt—could be sprayed, but the hard metals had to be ground and came up quite spongy. In the last few years, however, hard steels have been sprayed very successfully, and when the job is done it is hard to tell they have been sprayed. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be a good idea to get into the questions.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The first question is, "What is the widest use for metallizing in the textile field?"

MR. KAY: As to its widest use (I think if you are speaking of a particular part of a machine) I would say the widest use—or the one brought to my attention the most times—is for crank shafts. Speaking of it in a general sense, the widest use for metallizing in the textile industry is the spraying of any journals in your machines.

In any type of metallizing you can select the kind of metal you want for your part. In other words, it does not make a great deal of difference in most cases what is the base metal which you are spraying. If it is cold rolled steel and you feel that a certain type of metal sprayed on will make it last several times longer than it did before, you can spray that particular metal. If you have a packing sleeve made of bronze that wears out rather rapidly, you can spray it with steel. Applications of that kind have worked very, very well, spraying on where the wear takes place.

I should like to hear from some man here who has given it a pretty strong test. The metallizing industry is on this basis—there were very few men who were familiar with metallizing, and at the outbreak of the war at least half of

the men were taken by the Army to teach in its schools, and the other half of the men had to go out and try to cover the country. As I said, in the Carolinas its use has increased 20 times in the last 16 or 17 months. I believe, on the average, nearly everyone is successful with the metallizing machine. That may be one of the cases in which it is not successful.

MARSHALL DILLING, Gastonia, N. C.: I used one of the machines for a few months, until I stopped work last year. I want to ask Mr. Kay if, when you melt this hard steel, it loses any of its qualities in the melting. In other words, if you melt the metal that you are going to spray on, does it retain all the qualities it had?

MR. KAY: I think the honest answer to that is that it loses some of its qualities and gains some qualities. I think any metal passing through a hot flame takes in carbon or something of that sort or loses oxygen. In other words, sprayed metal is considered by many engineers to be the finest bearing metal that can be used today. Although it is in a spray so fine that it cannot be seen as sprayed metal, it has hundreds of voids, which extend all through the metal. For that reason it accepts the lubricant and consequently is a better kind of bearing metal than other metals. We have had such uses as spraying the inside of airplane cylinders, which is, of course, a much more difficult job than spraying a journal. The experience was that they ran cooler.

Mr. Dilling, you were quite satisfied with the metallizing that you did?

MR. DILLING: We were very well satisfied with it. We sprayed a lot of journals, and I don't think I have ever seen any journals as smooth and nice looking as those we turned out. We were thoroughly satisfied with it. I think there is a great field for it, but I did not get into it thoroughly before I stopped work.

There is another question I should like to ask. Can you temper or case-harden the metal that is sprayed on? For example, I think one of the great fields for it, if it could be case-hardened, would be in metallic rolls. The flutes and collars on metallic rolls wear, and after they wear I under-

stand there has never been any way found to restore them to their original condition. If they could be metallized and case-hardened I think there is a great field there.

MR. KAY: I have had one or two instances in which persons have mentioned to me that metallizing could be case-hardened. But, generally speaking, the metallizing companies have given up that idea. Regardless of the base metal they will use a very hard metal to spray—for instance, 120 carbon steel or a Tufton steel, which is probably just as hard as 120 but it has a bit of chrome in it. I do not suppose that would work, would it, Mr. Dilling?

MR. DILLING: I don't know.

MR. KAY: You could grind your flutes. I had a man here who did that and tested the metal with a chisel. While he dented the chisel, he dented the metal also. The coating he was using was under .050 thick; in fact, I think it was .030 thick. So if it is possible to grind those flutes you may be able to metallize them. You can clean them with a grit blast.

MR. DILLING: I think you could grind the collars on a metallic roll, but I do not think it would be possible to grind the flutes.

MR. KAY: There is one disadvantage in case-hardening, and that is in many cases the expansion and contraction of the two metals is too great, and therefore the sprayed metal will loosen. You have the danger of that. The metal itself can be hardened, etc., but hardening it after it has been placed on the base is the difficult thing about it, because it will usually tear loose.

W. M. KINCAID, master mechanic, Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.: I think I can answer Mr. Dilling's question. We tried to harden this metal and were not successful. It was annealed. In a Johnson oven you can harden it, but you have to be careful. There is a tendency for the sprayed metal to loosen from the base. Six or eight minutes in a Johnson oven will harden it—harden it so that you cannot turn it or file it. We do not have any metallizing equipment but made a survey of a number of plants that do have it and made a test, because we were interested. We are yet, for that matter. We have four kinds of welding, however, and I think the manpower situation has something to do with it. I do not think it is wise to take on new projects with our limited manpower.

MR. KAY: Generally speaking, would you say the case-hardening of metallizing steel is practicable?

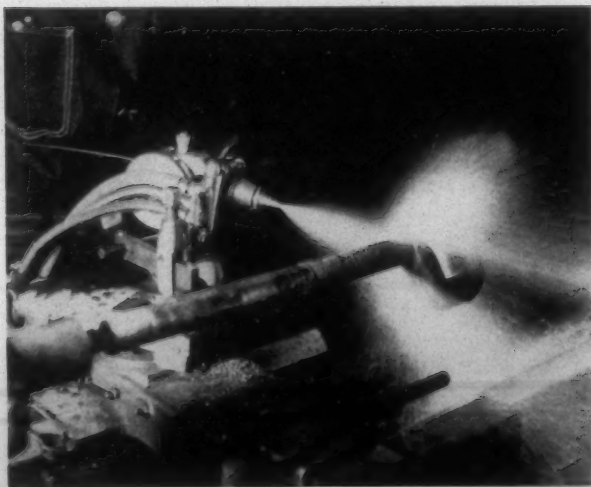
MR. KINCAID: Yes.

MR. KAY: Of course, if you can spray metal, very hard metal—that is just as hard as if case-hardened—there would be only a few instances, as I see it, in which you would want to case-harden it.

MR. KINCAID: The only objection we have found is the releasing of your sprayed metal from the journal.

MR. KAY: That is what I understand, and that is why we have kept away from it.

MR. KINCAID: That is the advantage of the Johnson oven. A spindle, or whatever you put in there, heats thor-



A close-up view of metallizing application.

oughly through and through, and it does not loosen as it used to.

H. SHEALY, master mechanic, Balfour (N. C.) Mills: We have one of those metallizers and use 120 carbon steel with it and have very good results.

MR. KAY: Fine. You might try using Tufton steel. You may find that it shines up a little better.

L. W. HANSELL, master mechanic, Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.: We have had a metallizer for about 18 months, and it is not for sale. In the journals we just use either a harder metal or a harder journal. As to metallizing steel rolls and flutes, I hate to say that it would not work. It might work, but I doubt that that would be practicable. There would have to be, of course, quite a bit of preparation there for retaining this metal, and unless it were put on pretty thick I doubt if it would stay when the flutes are cut in.

MR. KAY: Fluted rolls are off the subject a little, I guess, but there are a lot of tricks to metallizing, inasmuch as you can spray a key-way shaft. You might be able to put a frame around the roller and spray it so that you would not have to grind it down so much, but in my mind it is not very practicable at present.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Suppose we go on to the next question. "How many kinds of metal can be sprayed?" Mr. Kay has already spoken about that.

MR. KAY: Yes, I touched on that. A lot of times the only thing that will get you out of a difficulty is to be able to spray one kind of metal on another.

I might add that a good deal of the success of a metallizing installation is the instruction on the machine. I think I can speak for all of the companies concerned when I say that we know it does not do us any good to have a machine—considering that this is an open field and this is still pretty much in its infancy—we know it does not do us any good to have machines out that are not being used or that people are not able to use successfully. Today, of

course, with the gas situation as it is and other conditions as they are, it is impossible for us to make calls as we should like. So we are very happy to have information about plants that have the installation and have changed help or something of the kind and are not making the fullest use of their machines.

There are many applications that can be made today with metallizing that are not made, due to the fact that there is a manpower shortage and the man will not get a lot of use out of his machine but will use it for the more important items. You have a lot of studs and other small parts which do not cost much apiece but do, on the whole, cost the mill a great deal because they wear out quickly and have to be taken out and put back. With a metallizing machine you can take them out, spray them and make them wear much longer.

Incidentally, many mills are spraying loom shafts with 25 carbon steel. Loom shafts, I think, are wrought iron; at least that is what it appears to me. Spraying with 25 carbon steel causes them to wear much longer, and I believe you can increase your tonnage press. I believe Mr. Eledge can tell us something about it.

A. L. ELEDGE, master mechanic, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: We are spraying our crank shafts and are saving them by that. We built up the pulley more than one-eighth of an inch and saved the balance wheel to the crank shaft. As to the crank shafts, we have been spraying those successfully. We use 25 per cent carbon steel and have a saving of about half of the crank shaft cost by using some of the parts, such as pulleys, boring them out to fit.

As for the tonnage, you can make it anything you want. We are pressing the crank shafts on with a good deal more pressure than the new pulleys and disks and so on will stand. We are doing that very successfully and are pleased with it.

MR. DILLING: Can you tell us how much longer these crank shafts last that are metallized?

MR. ELEDGE: We bought this machine last year, and we

Winget Again Heads Gaston County Division

Members of the Gaston County division of the Southern Textile Association re-elected H. Gilmer Winget as chairman at the conclusion of the group's spring meeting April 21 at Gastonia, N. C. S. M. Cauble was named vice-chairman. Mr. Winget is superintendent of the Victory and Winget plants of Textiles, Inc., and Mr. Cauble is superintendent of Trenton Cotton Mills.

The program featured John T. Wigington, director of the division of technical service of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The speaker, who is well-known to members of the Southern Textile Association, described current research activity in the industry and explained the various services offered to oper-

ating executives by the institute. He also spoke briefly on grades of cotton and the effect of different machine speeds on the production of fine yarns, illustrating this part of his talk with prepared charts. His talk was similar to those delivered previously this year to other textile groups, during which he has pointed out that the Cotton-Textile Institute is organized for the benefit of superintendents and overseers as well as office executives.

The meeting was well attended, with many persons from Gastonia and surrounding cities present. Among the visitors was Elliott B. Grover, recently appointed head of the yarn department at the North Carolina State College textile school.

have yet our first shaft to come back, so I do not know.

MR. KAY: There is one thing that has not been mentioned, and that is that in metallizing you get no warpage. In a very large plant in the rayon industry up in Tennessee the thought of spraying rayon spindles came up, and it was worked on and appeared to be successful. After a few of them had been sprayed the mill users complained and sent them back and said they had been warped. Now, the general opinion is that metallizing will not warp any type of metal. It will not warp a shaft, because the shaft is turning in the lathe. Then, as I said, the metallizing spray is very fine and will not burn even wood when applied. The story is that the spindles were warped when they came to the plant.

If you are doing your work properly you can spray a motor shaft right up to the windings without hurting the windings. That is a very nice thing and also very economical. I had a mill man tell me recently that he had a motor shaft that he had to have repaired. He requested a quotation on repair, and it was \$25. He had not tackled any motor shafts with his metallizing machine before that, but decided to try it. He told me it took his man just two hours to do that.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I want to ask the gentleman over here who said he sprayed his shaft if it was necessary for the pulleys to be re-bored.

MR. ELEDGE: Yes, sir, it was.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Because the shaft had been loose in the pulleys?

MR. ELEDGE: Yes, sir. We had to re-bore the pulleys because they were not true. We had to bore them to true them up. If they had been true we would have sprayed the shaft to fit.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I wondered about that, since you stated you bored the pulleys.

MR. ELEDGE: We have built up several motor shafts successfully.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Let's go on to the third question. "What experience is necessary in order to obtain successful metallizing results, considering the present-day labor supply problems?" Don't you fellows find it takes a pretty good man to operate this machine? You cannot just go out and pick up a sweeper or somebody like that to operate it.

MR. ELEDGE: It takes a good mechanic.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think that is one of the reasons for this machine. Now, take aluminum crank shafts; of course, they never get any oil. In my part of the country they just put them on and put on something to take care of the whole business. Now, the metal did not seem to adhere to that; you could just take a hammer and knock it off. I was shown these things in another plant. I had it in my mind, of course, that they were not doing it right. There is nothing to be gained by doing a thing unless it is done well. No matter what we do, if we cannot do it properly there is no use to do it.

MR. KAY: We have, around the Chicago area, many

women who are doing the metal spraying. They are not experienced mechanics. It is true that it takes a good man to finish the metal. They have to learn how to use the neutral flame. There are no jets on the machine, although they can be supplied if desired. The man may be oxidizing his metal while spraying it or may be carbonizing it. Another reason for lack of success is that the metal is not prepared properly. A part should not sit around in the room for three or four days, because it will oxidize. You should spray raw metal. Another idea is not to get the metal too hot. Some men want to spray closer and closer and closer, and the metal gets too hot and comes off. It is a matter of doing the thing right; and, as I said, we would welcome information about plants that are not having success with metallizing.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The last question on this subject is: "Will metallizing in textile mills be practicable after the war?" What do you think about that?

MR. DILLING: Mr. Chairman, in answer to that question, No. 6, I will say I am of the opinion that every textile plant in the country in the next few years will be vitally interested in or will have metallizing equipment. I think it is the most important thing that has come out in the mechanical line in a number of years. As the speaker stated, there will be problems. They have not got all the bugs out yet. A textile plant cannot pick up just anybody and put him on this. The man doing it has to have some idea of what he is doing and why. In the course of time every man in the shop will be able to do it. A few years ago only one man in a shop could do acetylene welding; now every man can do it, and that will be the case with this. So I want to commend it as a great economy in machine shop work and in saving equipment for the mill.

Here is a gentleman who spoke of metallizing crank shafts. He does not know how long they will last. Another statement was made that a shaft originally ran for seven days and when metallized had been running four months. Of course, this is not a cure-all. We cannot do everything with it. For instance, there is the question I raised about metallizing metallic rolls. I do not believe we can get the material on there so as to be able to machine it. If you get it soft enough to machine it, then I do not believe it will stay on. So that is one of the places where it probably will not work, but there are so many places where it will work that I think every mill in the country will be using it in a few years.

Opening Ceremony for School Is Set

The North Carolina Vocational Textile School, at Belmont, will be formally opened at 11 a. m. June 3, according to O. M. Mull, chairman of the school's board of trustees. Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina will deliver the principal address at the ceremony. The institution, housed in a new building furnished with all types of new textile mill equipment, has been in partial operation for some months. Martin L. Rhodes is superintendent, and Tilden W. Bridges principal.

Textile Foundation Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Textile Foundation was held recently in Washington, D. C. Franklin W. Hobbs was unanimously re-elected chairman of the board for the 15th consecutive time. Frank D. Cheney continues as treasurer and Edward T. Pickard as secretary and assistant treasurer.

Reports were received on the foundation's research work in Washington, all of which is now devoted to projects having to do with the prosecution of the war; on textile education and on co-operation with the Textile Research Institute. Several new projects were authorized. One was a study in the field of textile economics aimed to throw light on the probable competitive position of the American textile industry in the post-war era. The findings will be presented from time to time to the textile industry in a form which should be useful to companies in formulating their operating policies. The Textile Research Institute will be asked to administer the study and to select appropriate agencies or individuals to conduct it.

The appointment of a committee to study certain developments in the field of textile education was authorized. The particular phases to be analyzed and appraised have to do with plans under which research workers could receive part time instruction at graduate level in scientific and engineering subjects. Other angles to be covered are ways and means of providing more effective methods for teaching textile economics in college departments. A further examination of the possible post-war demand for a concentrated one-year course in textile economics and management to be available for college graduates is also included. Dr. F. M. Feiker, dean, school of engineering, George Washington University, who for a number of years has acted as the foundation's consultant on textile education, will continue in that capacity.

Science-Industry Group Arranges Meeting

The Southern Association of Science and Industry will hold its annual meeting May 11-12 at the Hotel Sir Walter, Raleigh, N. C. The object of the group is the promotion and application of scientific research in the South through the co-operation of scientists, industrialists and business men. Dr. James E. Mills, chief chemist for Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C., is vice-president of the organization.

Camp Heads Textile School Deans

F. W. Camp, dean of the department of textile engineering, Alabama Polytechnical Institute, Auburn, was elected president of the National Council of Textile School Deans Deans at a three-day conference at Asheville, N. C., which ended April 22. W. D. Fales, dean of the textile school, Rhode Island School of Design, was named vice-president. Mr. Camp succeeds Dr. Charles Eames, president of Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.

Members of the Textile Foundation and representatives of government and industry conferred with the council on adaptation of textile education to the needs of students and industry in the post-war period. Plans were discussed for revising courses the better to fit them for supervisory and



Cotton promotion is appropriately personified by Miss Linwood Gisclard, the 1944 Maid of Cotton. The young lady from Louisiana is currently making a tour of the country, selling war bonds as well as popularizing the use of cotton. Her activities will be increased considerably this month when the nation observes Cotton Week from May 22 to 27. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are joining in the occasion, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and the National Cotton Council, sponsors of the event.

executive positions at mills. Also planned was a more definite program of training to fit students for special types of work.

It was decided that post-war schools may be able to plan courses to enable men to receive training in a shorter time. Among speakers on this subject was Dr. McKee Fisk, supervisor of training in business occupations in the vocational rehabilitation service of the veterans' administration, Washington. The law provides for vocational training, at government expense, for any person coming out of service with a physical disability, Dr. Fisk said. Other speakers at the final sessions were George Jacquet of the War Manpower Commission, Washington, and Miss Carrie Strayhorn of Kendall Mills.

The most recent meeting of the Industrial Fiber Society at Clemson College, S. C., April 13-15 resulted in agreement that the necessary organization and mechanism to assure continuance of the group should be established. The organizing committee accepted a constitution and by-laws which will establish the society as a permanent organization by next fall, when another meeting is scheduled.

The group is set up to provide the necessary means to encourage the informal presentation of papers on research in connection with fibrous materials, and to stimulate helpful discussion on a high scientific level. The spring meeting just held was confined largely to discussion of cotton.

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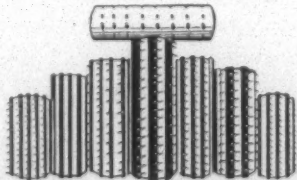
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		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	45
—K—			
Keever Starch Co.	40		

WANTED

Permanent connection with large corporation or chain of corporations, or will consider association in research department of large corporation law firm. Industrial Relations Analyst (formerly with U. S. Department of Labor), specializing in research on wages, hours worked, records, safety, and other matters pertaining to Federal and State Labor Legislation and Employer-Employee Relations. Special experience as regular consultant and representative for many corporations dealing with: Industrial Relations; Labor Problems; Personnel Management; Wage and Salary Stabilization under Presidential Executive Order No. 9250; Applications; Processing, etc. Holiday and double time premium under Presidential Executive Order No. 9240. F. L. S. A. (Wage Hour); Public Contracts (Walsh-Healy) Acts—on hours worked; wages, coverage, records, adjustments, formulas, overtime, child labor, etc.—N. L. R. B. (Wagner Act)—eight-hour law—Anti-Kick Back Law, etc. (N. C., S. C., Va. and other State Labor Legislation on hours, wages, safety, child labor, etc.) Can furnish names of important clients as references on request. Age 40; married; special education—University graduate. Not interested in less than \$10,000 per year and opportunity to progress with company.

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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—The Worth Street market has been awaiting with much interest the results of recent discussions by various officials in Washington seeking to head off a serious shortage of cotton textiles for civilians this year.

The War Production Board commitment to avoid rationing can be kept, an interagency "task committee" has reported unanimously, if machinery is quickly set up to permit government scheduling of production from cotton mill to finished garments. The report said the disappearance of low-priced goods from dealers' shelves threatens the entire economic stabilization program. A 50 per cent deficiency in the supply of fabrics for low priced clothing such as house dresses, infants' clothing, men's shirts, underwear, and children's school clothes was predicted by the committee which is composed of two members each from WPB, OPA and the Office of Civilian Requirements.

The committee's recommendations called for "firm allocations" of unfinished cotton goods for civilian use, in the same way that cotton yardage now is allocated for military and industrial use. The group proposed a prompt start on special production programs for the critically needed apparel. It urged that minimum quality standards be set to insure wearability and to permit the fixing of retail dollar-and-cents price ceilings.

The ceilings probably would be higher in most cases than present prices because the output of low-priced goods has slumped as manufacturers with limited labor and materials turned increasingly to luxury goods.

The task committee report was understood to have predicted that Army and Navy demands for cotton fabrics will be higher in the last half of the year; that the present estimate of ten billion yards production in 1944 might prove too high, with civilians bearing most of the deficit; that the present level of consumer sales is being maintained by draining the "pipeline" of supplies in the hands of converters, jobbers, wholesalers, apparel manufacturers and retailers; and that an end to hostilities in Europe, if Germany should be brought to quick collapse, might not help at once because of the demands of foreign relief.

Much of the pressure buying by government agencies arises from the lack of co-ordination and co-operation in helping to fill each other's emergency needs, gray goods merchants contend. While conceding the need to each branch of the military to do its own buying, many feel that a central control office should be established to keep a perpetual inventory of all fabrics stored, and permit withdrawals by any government agency to fill urgent demands. Frequent renewal of this suggestion lends emphasis to the importance sellers attached to the idea.

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Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Market observers were interested in a concise summary of the cotton yarn situation presented by R. Dave Hall, secretary of Stowe Thread Co. at Belmont, N. C., during the recent Hosiery Industry Conference in New York. His remarks plainly indicated just what spinners have been up against.

He explained that at the present time the spinning industry is confronted with limitations of production and certain restrictions of distribution. The primary limitation to production currently is manpower. In the average cotton mill before the war at least 60 per cent of the employees were men. Many of the jobs were best done by young men who were available for the draft. For only the most essential jobs have deferments been granted. In spite of training programs and the substitution of women for many of the jobs formerly filled by men it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep plants at anything like maximum production. It is impossible to say what effect the 48-hour work week directive will have on production of sales yarn. Most mills are finding their card rooms the bottleneck of production. Mr. Hall stated that it was his opinion that the bottlenecks are now being operated to the extent that ceiling prices and manpower will permit and that no great increase in production will result.

A partial estimate indicates that sale cotton yarn spinners during April were unable to maintain the average weekly production of carded and combed yarn they had for civilian customers in the preceding month, despite the WPB directive ordering them to keep production up to the rate of their best 1943 quarter. As compared with April, 1943, it has been estimated that about ten per cent of the sale yarn spindles no longer are fit to be operated, or else help is lacking for their operation. Spindle hours worked per week in April have been figured to average at least ten per cent less than a year ago. But some of the sale yarn spinners report their operations are off 20 per cent.

Yarn distributors and spinners' representatives express the belief that government agencies should refrain from issuing any further directives, allocations, formulas or amendments to or revisions of those previously issued, until the yarn industry gets its bearings. It is recognized that, as compared with the point of view government officials had last fall, when there were cutbacks and talk of a need for textile manufacturers to begin re-converting, the present enlarged requirements for war use must come ahead of any civilian manufacturer's plans to keep his help employed.

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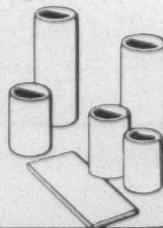


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A Safety Color Code for Industry

(Continued from Page 20)

aid color identification. Yellow, orange and blue are distinguishable to color blind people and appear distinct under all types of artificial illumination—incandescent, fluorescent or mercury—except sodium vapor lamps, which are seldom used.

The safety color code is designed to employ few colors, each distinct and readily; provide ready identification of hazards or conditions to aid in employee safety; reduce to a minimum the effort required to learn and retain color meanings; readily identify and locate fire protection and safety equipment; and encourage good housekeeping and order.

Alabama Association Has Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 14)

inaugurating the research program. It was very easy to realize that the textile manufacturers of Alabama appreciated the efforts of Mr. Martin.

Henry M. McKelvie, agent for Merrimack Mfg. Co. and chairman of the resolutions committee, made the report for his committee. Included in the resolutions adopted was the following, which attracted special interest:

"Be it resolved that the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, duly met in the city of Birmingham on the 18th day of April, 1944, request all parties and branches of the Federal Government concerned to aid in the clarification and solution of the present acute and deplorable corn market situation wherein we find that due to inequities and price ceiling, mills using corn to produce starch, syrups and other products from corn find themselves facing drastic curtailment and even complete shut-downs in the midst of a great war. Our great industry, in order to produce efficiently, must have corn starch for the making of all types of cloth going to the armed services. It is imperative that action be taken promptly before the present supply of corn and grains is exhausted to the danger point."

Rube W. Jennings of Langdale, Ala., as chairman of the nominating committee, placed in nomination the following: George S. Elliott of Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, for a full term as president of the Alabama Association; Comer Jennings, Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, for vice-president; and Homer Carter, Pepperell Mills, Opelika, for treasurer, the latter succeeding J. T. Phillips, Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, who asked to be relieved.

Four new directors were nominated for the board of nine as follows: B. C. Russell, Russell Mills, Alexander City; C. E. Estes, Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery; C. E. Elrod, Boaz Cotton Mill, Boaz, and B. G. Stumberg, Tallassee Cotton Mills. All of the above were unanimously re-elected. Ed C. Langham continues as secretary.

President George Elliott acted as toastmaster at luncheon.

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BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

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During the early portion of the meeting a group of the textile machinery and supply representatives gathered around the piano and made strenuous efforts to harmonize. Their efforts were appreciated even though there was some doubt about the quality of the sounds produced.

Clyde C. Sellers, liaison officer of the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, made a short address during which he presented the Hugh Comer safety trophies. Winner in the weaving and spinning classification was Russell Mfg. Co. of Alexander City, with Avondale Mills of Sylacauga in second place and Tallassee Mills of Tallassee in third place. Winner in the spinning classification was Adelaide Mills of Anniston, with the Boaz Mills in second place and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. of Piedmont in third place.

The meeting closed with a very constructive address by Hugh Comer, which as usual was interspersed with his humorous stories.

Rayon Weavers Re-Elect W. G. Lord

William G. Lord of Galey & Lord, Inc., was re-elected president of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., at the organization's annual meeting in New York April 25. Otis Stanton of Hathaway Mfg. Co. was again chosen vice-president and Miss Irene Blunt was continued in the post of secretary and treasurer. New members elected to the board were John J. Goldsmith of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., and W. Oakman Hay of Wellington Sears Co., Inc. Among the directors re-elected were R. E. Henry of Duncan Mills, Alexander Ix of Frank Ix & Sons, Inc., Mr. Lord, Henry Neubert of Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., John E. Bassill of Tubize Rayon Corp., Jarvis Cromwell of William Iselin & Co., Inc., and William B. Olmsted, Jr., of American Viscose Corp.

In the annual presidential address Mr. Lord made a plea for continued unity of rayon weavers after outside wartime pressure is relieved. He stated that today the federation's membership includes new and old, small and large mills throughout the United States. In her report Miss Blunt described the large amount of detailed office work which had been performed by her staff during the past year.

South Carolina Group Gathers May 12

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina will be held May 12 at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., according to an announcement by B. F. Hagood of Easley, president.

The schedule has been arranged as follows: present board meeting, 10 a. m.; general session, 11 a. m.; luncheon, 12:30 p. m., to be followed by an executive session and a meeting of the revised board. Meetings of the J. E. Serrine Textile Foundation and the Print Cloth Group will also take place during the day. Dr. George J. Wilds, widely known cotton authority and breeder, will speak at luncheon.

Georgia Association To Meet May 26

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia will hold its annual meeting in Atlanta May 26 at the Biltmore Hotel, according to an official announcement.



Miss Linwood Gisclard of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, was selected Maid-of-Cotton for 1944. Textile manufacturers select Burk-Schier Wet Processing Agents for dyeing and finishing yarns and fabrics made of cotton.



BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PENETRANTS • DETERGENTS • SOFTENERS • REPELLENTS • FINISHERS

Resin Finishing of Synthetic and Natural Yarn Blended Fabrics

(Continued from Page 13)

amount. This tendering action is caused through an excess of chlorides which form acid compounds on the fabric when cured under the high temperatures of 300-350° F. Ammonium thiocyanate gives a very shiny finish when used as a catalyst and is not used widely on synthetic blends. It does possess potential value if more study was given it on other fabrics using dull natural yarns.

Urea formaldehyde resins range from 35 to 50 per cent of solids, while melamine resins show approximately ten per cent additional solids, though the pick-up is quite similar using the same type of catalysts. The urea formaldehyde resins are prepared on volume basis ranging from four per cent to 16 per cent by volume according to the type of paste or powder form used. Operatives should paste up this resin thoroughly with approximately equal amount of water at 130 to 160° F., then add in desired amount of colder water to bring to desired application temperature and volume. On some fabrics to be finished, it is desirable to add a softener or plasticizing agent to the prepared mix, but care must be exercised in the selection of this agent, as it must act only on the physical condition of the cured resin, not on it chemically. Otherwise the resin treated fabric may not retain the desired permanent crush-proof finish and hand after laundering and washing. The percentage by volume of softener added to the mix varies from one-eighth of one per cent to one per cent by volume according to type and concentration of softener used and the feel and hand desired on the finished fabric. The amount of catalyst added to the urea formaldehyde resin mix varies from three-quarters of one per cent to ten per cent on weight of urea formaldehyde resin used in preparation. The catalyst is dissolved in warm water and must not be added until mix is ready for application on quetsch or padder, when excessively rumpled. These wrinkles are chiefly removed when these suits are placed on hangers overnight.

The goods to be finished are run through the padder at 30 to 60 yards per minute according to pick-up wanted and construction of goods being handled. It is desirable to keep the temperature of the resin mix in the pad box at 90° F., but it may be run as high as 110-120° F. with satisfactory results. On plant runs of these blended dress goods constructions, it has been found best to cure four to eight minutes at 320-350° F. according to heaviness of fabric and amount of resin mix padded on; otherwise there may be a lack of uniformly cured resin when the goods are finished up on the washer.

After the goods have been cured on an air lay or similarly constructed dryer, the treated goods are given a ten to 30-minute washing on an open width washer or dyebeck at 130-140° F., using one-half per cent by volume of a synthetic detergent with one pound of trisodium phosphate per 500 gallons, then hot rinsed, hydro-extracted, dried and framed to width. This washing must be carefully carried out to remove all uncured resin on fabric or an odor will develop on the goods when placed in storage.

On lighter weight blended fabrics a four to eight per cent urea formaldehyde mix will give a crisp feel on a fabric with satisfactory permanent crush-proof resistance and a desirable amount of shrinkage control. To obtain a higher degree of shrinkage control, the mix must be increased to 12 to 20 per cent on light to heavy fabrics. This gives an improved drape and a full leathery hand to the finished fabric with greater control over shrinkage.

Urea formaldehyde resins have their greatest value and use in spun and filament viscose rayons, self fabrics and blended with cotton, though their use is increasing on other synthetic yarns and blends. Urea formaldehyde resin finish improves the wash fastness on many of the direct and developed colors but shows no material effect on other types of colors except that it decreases the light fastness on many of the direct, developed and naphthol colors. On vat colors there is no noticeable affect on light or wash fastness through the use of it.

The hand or feel of fabrics finished with urea formal-

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dehyde is crisp and possesses a "wooly" feel as compared to a heavy and "leathery" feel obtained by the melamine resin. Another valuable characteristic of the urea formaldehyde finish is that beside the crisp hand it possesses a "lofty" or airy hand while that of a melamine resin finished fabric is fuller and more like a mellow heavy silk fabric. Both types of resin possess good draping qualities.

The thorough impregnation of the fabric with the resin and proper curing gives a blended fabric a permanent crush-proof finish plus the following improved physical properties and characteristics: (1) improved breaking and tear strength which is of great value to wearers of sport and street dresses made of these synthetic and natural yarns; (2) crush-proof finish that will stand up on continued laundering and dry cleaning; (3) a very low permanent residual shrinkage whereby a user may have dresses laundered if the colors are tub fast and still be able to have a satisfactory fit. The value of this low residual shrinkage can be shown more by a study of tests on resin treated synthetic blended fabrics; take as illustration, on an original untreated fabric the warp shrinkage was six to eight per cent, but on resin treated goods this shrinkage was reduced to approximately two to three per cent. Then on the filling yarn there was a plus shrinkage or gain of three to four per cent and through resin treatment this was held to a one to two per cent gain; (4) resin treated fabrics retain their luster, color, porosity, absorbency, elasticity and flexibility through this treatment, and are made more serviceable through the impregnation of the fibers with the colorless and insoluble cured resin; (5) crease-proof suits and dresses remain free of creases and wrinkles except

This crease-proof effect on synthetic blended fabrics is very similar to the crease-proof properties possessed by the better quality worsted fabrics.

From Spinneret To a B-24 Tire, Under One Roof

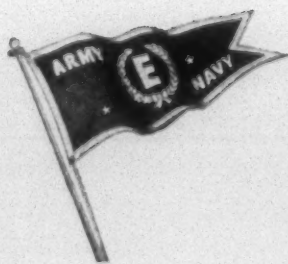
(Continued from Page 16)

tiers, with a multiple number of beams on the warper creel serving each loom. In moving toward the loom, the individual strands are interlaid so that uniform tension can be maintained and a tighter, more uniform roll produced. The finished tire fabric comes from the looms in rolls up to 1,000 yards long.

Thus, to the very last manufacturing step, Industrial Rayon has made every provision to retain the basic advantages of efficiency and uniformity afforded by its continuous process. Efficiency has been increased by eliminating the slashing, drying and beaming of yarn as a separate operation. The inherent strength and quality of the yarn has been preserved by utilizing a natural method of rayon twisting. Then, to insure maintenance of this quality in fabric manufacture, a method of weaving designed to maintain uniform tension throughout is used.

The company's Cleveland plant is using these methods on a production basis of 11,000,000 pounds annually and is being enlarged to an ultimate capacity of 20,000,000 pounds. Additions to its Painesville plant will provide another 22,000,000 pounds of capacity for the production of high tenacity tire yarn, cord and fabric. The expansion program at these plants is proceeding under WPB directives to meet demands for aircraft and other military tires.

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The Sodium Sulphide produced by our method is clean, and our Sodium Sulphide STRIPS are of the right thickness to prevent dust losses, yet dissolve easily.

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Manufacturers of High Quality Sodium Sulphide for Over a Quarter of a Century

The Textile Industry Gets a Frank Challenge From Donald Nelson

(Continued from Page 12)

concerted, all-around attack on the problem. A mill will make a little gain—and then its job will be to make that little gain grow bigger, multiplied by the more than 1,100 mills making cotton textiles, these little gains could quickly transform the entire textile picture.

Where can those little gains be made? I would guess that every one of you can think of at least one or two practical ideas on the spur of the moment. In the course of discussions with textile men I have heard literally dozens of suggestions.

To me, looking at the industry from the outside, many of these suggestions seem eminently sensible. I am sure you are familiar with most of them. One that I have heard frequently is to concentrate managerial efforts on the third

shift in the carding and spinning departments. It seems safe to say that a large part of the decline is output during the past year could be overcome by strengthening third shift operations. In the great majority of mills, the third shift is recognized as being the least efficient, with operating costs often ten per cent higher per unit of output than the other two shifts. Only the local management can decide for any mill what personnel methods, what training methods, what moral-building methods will solve the third shift problem. But I doubt whether there is any mill where something more could not be done for the third shift than is now being done.

Another area of effort that promises good results in most mills is worker morale. On the whole, I think morale in your industry has been good, so far as I have been able to judge. That is true not only of most managements, but of the large majority of workers, men and women, white and colored, who deserve generous recognition for their efforts under difficult circumstances. But now it is necessary for every plant to raise the level of employees morale still higher, in order to reduce absenteeism.

Some of the causes of absenteeism go back well before the war. Others are traceable directly to the influence of the war. Aside from unavoidable causes, such as illness, the chief contributing conditions seem to be first, the fact that many workers do not realize that textile production is essential to the war effort; second, that mills have to rely on former spare hands for regular full-time employment; third, the shortage of domestic help, which pulls workers out of mills for house cleaning and child care; fourth, higher-than-usual family incomes, which in some cases reduce the incentive to work; and fifth, transportation difficulties. These causes, with a few of less consequence, have resulted in an absenteeism rate which runs from two per cent in some mills to as high as ten per cent in others.



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ENGINEERS - ARCHITECTS

JOHNSTON BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Psychology of the Workers

Personally, I place major importance on the fact that many workers have not been given a clear understanding of the importance of their jobs to their country and to the armed forces.

I think it is fair to say that in the large majority of mills a stronger, more positive approach by the management would produce a prompt improvement in absentee rates. Personnel departments could do much that is not now being done, both in making the worker more aware of the war value of his output, and in helping him to solve such practical problems as transportation. I believe, too, that better use could be made in many communities of devices for reaching the minds of mill workers, through local newspapers, employee bulletins and posters. Another promising field is the more systematic selection of workers for specialized jobs on the basis of natural aptitude. In many a mill, I venture to say, the number one problem today is better personnel administration.

Some mills doubtless could also give profitable attention to increased mechanical efficiency, enlarged production facilities, and helpful changes in the construction of certain fabrics. I do not pretend to be an authority on mill technology, but reports that have been made to me leave little question in my mind that production bottlenecks in many cases could be quickly broken or at least widened if the

management concentrated on possible technical improvements.

I mention these few points, not with the thought of covering the whole field of constructive possibilities, but simply to indicate how the problem seems to the man on the outside, looking in. Each one of you can probably name dozens of production worries that defy the best efforts to overcome them. I am far from suggesting that every obstacle to increased production can be eliminated. My point is merely that some of the obstacles can at least be cut down; and if an effort in the direction is made throughout the industry, it will soon show up prominently and favorably in the statistics of textile production.

At the same time, I want you to know that the War Production Board is actively exploring with other agencies of the government steps that might be taken to ease some of the restrictive pressure on textile production. Wherever possible, these pressures will be relaxed. Your government is doing its utmost, under difficult circumstances, to help you solve the big problem of reversing the industry's unfavorable production trend. But as I have said, the main responsibility is yours. It is great and serious responsibility. The nation's need is urgent. The position of the country with respect to textiles will be determined by the productive abilities and energies of the management and workers of the industry. At current production levels, requirements for 1944 might well exceed output by two billion yards. That suggests the magnitude of the job ahead. In view of the tight manpower situation, faint hearts might falter at the prospect of making up a deficit of even half the size. But from what I have seen, there are few faint hearts in the textile industry. I have confidence that, knowing the broad outlines of the task ahead, you will take the practical, constructive steps in your plants necessary to drive production upward.

I believe that when the full story of the cotton textile industry's contribution to the war effort is understood, the prestige of the industry will rise greatly in the public mind. Many industrialists have come to depend on industrial cotton cloths; millions of civilians are better disposed toward cotton garments than ever before. These are facts full of promise for the post-war future of the industry. And they are not the only facts. The mills themselves, through efforts already made in this war, and through the additional effort which I know will be made this year, are learning valuable lessons in economy of production, and are developing important new constructions and finishing techniques. Meanwhile, elsewhere in the world, much textile equipment is being destroyed, leaving great gaps in the structure of world cotton textile production. For a long time after the war, the American textile industry will have both the responsibility and the opportunity to fill part of these gaps. Both nationally and internationally, the American cotton textile industry has opened up a brilliant vista for future exploration. As you throw yourselves into the immediate war job, as you rededicate yourselves to the urgent task of increased war production, you can take satisfaction in knowing that the problems you solve in your effort to meet your war responsibilities to the full are yielding valuable experience for the future. The knowledge gained in these hectic years of war, I feel sure, will prove a mighty asset when the coming of peace opens a new and exciting chapter for your industry.

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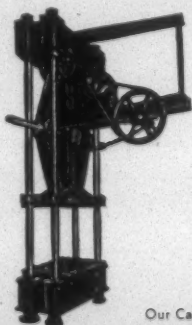
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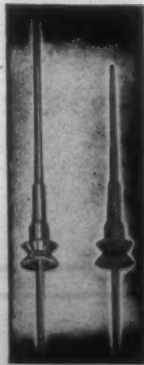
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OBITUARY

FREDERICK JACKSON

Frederick Jackson, 75, Southern agent for Universal Winding Co. until his retirement in 1934, died April 25 at Charlotte, N. C., after a long period of declining health.



Frederick Jackson

Mr. Jackson joined Universal Winding Co. in 1906, and was transferred to the Southern office at Charlotte in 1909. He was very well known and respected throughout the textile industry, and was one of the original members of the Southern Textile Association, remaining a faithful supporter as long as his health permitted. He is survived by three sons, seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

His wife, the former Miss Mary Ann Swindells, died in 1942. Funeral services were held April 29 at Charlotte.

G. W. ROBERTSON

George W. Robertson, 78, former executive vice-president and general superintendent of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., died April 18 at Danville, Va. A native of Oldham, England, Mr. Robertson came to this country as a youth and settled at Columbus, Ga., where he entered the cotton textile industry. He became overseer of weaving at Dan River Mills in 1884, and participated in the organization's development until his retirement in 1941. He is survived by his wife, an adopted son and an adopted daughter. Funeral services were held at the Robertson home April 21.

M. T. ELLIS

M. T. Ellis, 50, secretary and assistant treasurer of Clinchfield Mfg. Co. at Marion, N. C., died suddenly of a heart attack April 21. He had been associated with the company for some 25 years. Survivors include his wife, three sons, three daughters, mother, three brothers and three sisters.

J. W. CONWAY

James W. Conway, who until about ten years ago was Southern manager and executive vice-president of the Grinnell Co., with headquarters at Charlotte, died recently in a New York hospital. Following his retirement Mr. Conway was succeeded by his son, the late Howard P. Conway. Burial was held at Huntsville, Ala.

J. C. BROOKS

John C. Brooks, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Co. and general manager of the firm's plastics division at Springfield, Mass., died recently while en route from St. Louis to New York. He was 58 at the time of his death.

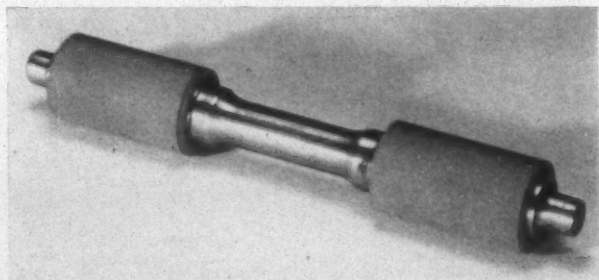
CAPT. W. S. NICHOLSON, JR.

Capt. W. S. Nicholson, Jr., 26, son of the treasurer of Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was killed April 27 when the Army plane he was piloting crashed near Fort Bragg, N. C. He held positions with Kendall Mills, Burlington Mills Corp. and Spartan Mills prior to entering the Air Corps. His wife, parents and two sisters survive. Last rites were held April 29 at Darlington.

Armstrong Cork Co. Develops New Type Textile Roll Covering

A new type of textile roll covering made of a special cork-and-synthetic-rubber composition, which combines the advantages of cork with the advantages of synthetic rubber, has been placed on the market by the Armstrong Cork Co. and is now available to the industry. This new type of cot, known as Armstrong's Accotex NC-727, has been mill-tested for some 18 months and performance reports indicate that it has spinning properties far superior to those of any synthetic roll covering now in general use.

Armstrong, which has a background of 84 years' experience with cork, started to manufacture cork textile roll coverings 22 years ago. Today, cork is the most widely used material in the industry because of its superior spinning qualities, and Armstrong is the world's largest manufacturer of textile roll coverings. Nine years ago Armstrong, which has been working with rubber for 27 years, pioneered the development of cots made from the new, synthetic, rubber-like materials which promised longer life than cork although lacking some of the drafting properties of cork. In 1941, aided by the creation of a new synthetic, Armstrong's six years of research and development work reached successful fruition in the production of Accotex cots, which have proved highly satisfactory for extra heavy



duty and for certain types of work where high friction is secondary in importance to extreme toughness and resistance to oil and water.

In order to improve this cot and widen its field of usefulness, it was only natural for Armstrong to turn its attention to the possibilities of adding cork to the synthetic rubber composition. Armstrong originated and is the largest producer of cork-and-synthetic-rubber compositions for a wide variety of industrial applications; and this wealth of experience was brought to bear on the development of a cork-and-synthetic-rubber roll covering—Accotex NC-727—which combines in one cot the superior friction of cork and the greater durability and other special qualities of synthetic rubber. This new cot resists slicking and minimizes eyebrowing; it is non-sweating, non-thermoplastic and resists flattening; and is not affected by oil, water, dyes or textile solvents. After a long initial life, the cot can be rebuffed three or four times for extended service.

Typical of the reports which have come from the mills where Accotex NC-727 cots are now in use, serving 750,000 spindles, are the following excerpts:

"Checks to date on Accotex NC-727 show an increased breaking strength and a decided improvement in operation due to less top roll laps" . . . "Recently installed Accotex NC-727 drawing rolls running perfectly on rayon."

Further information on this cot may be secured from the Armstrong textile products section at Lancaster, Pa.



Photo Courtesy New Departure

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AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

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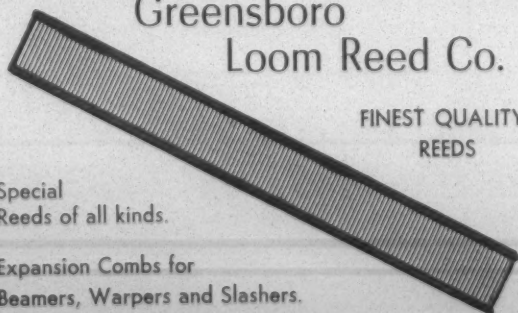
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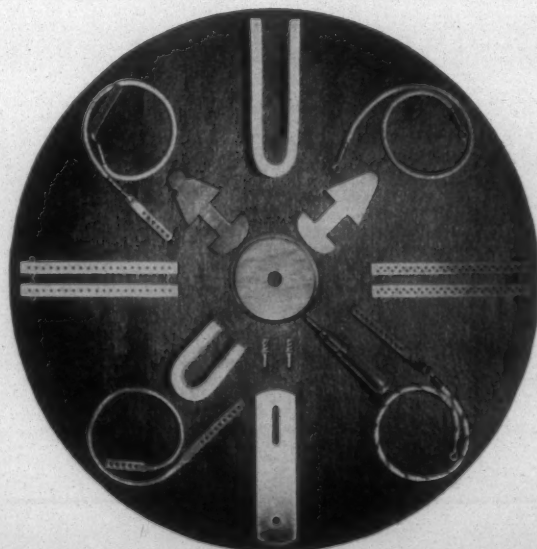
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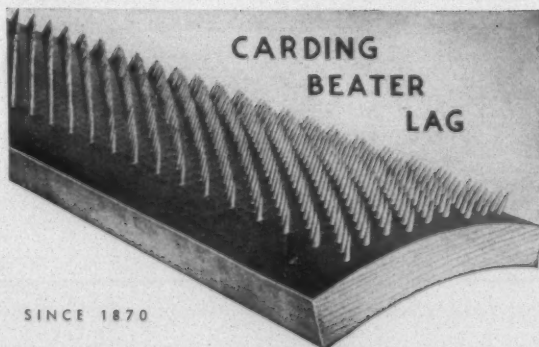
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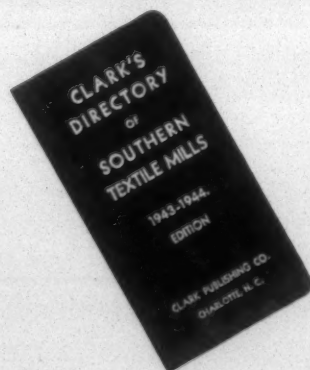
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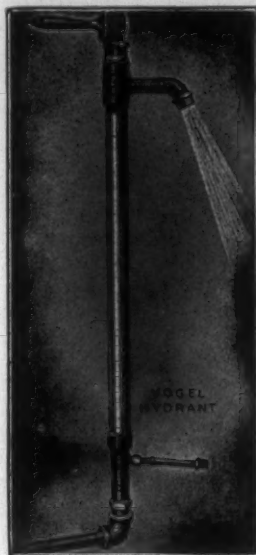
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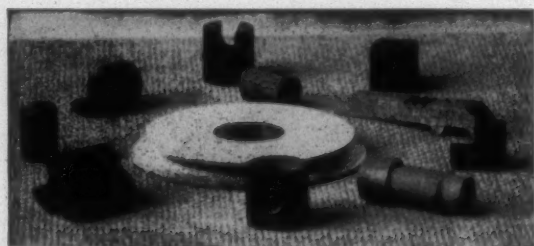
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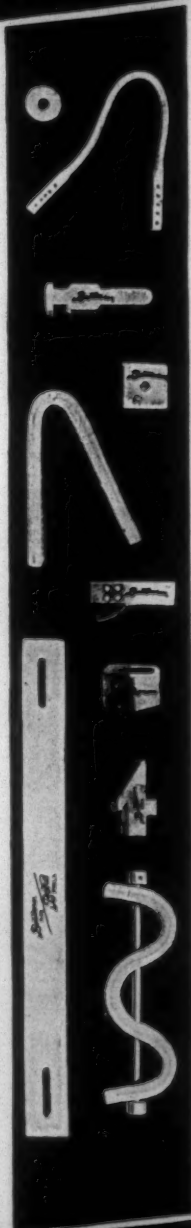
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